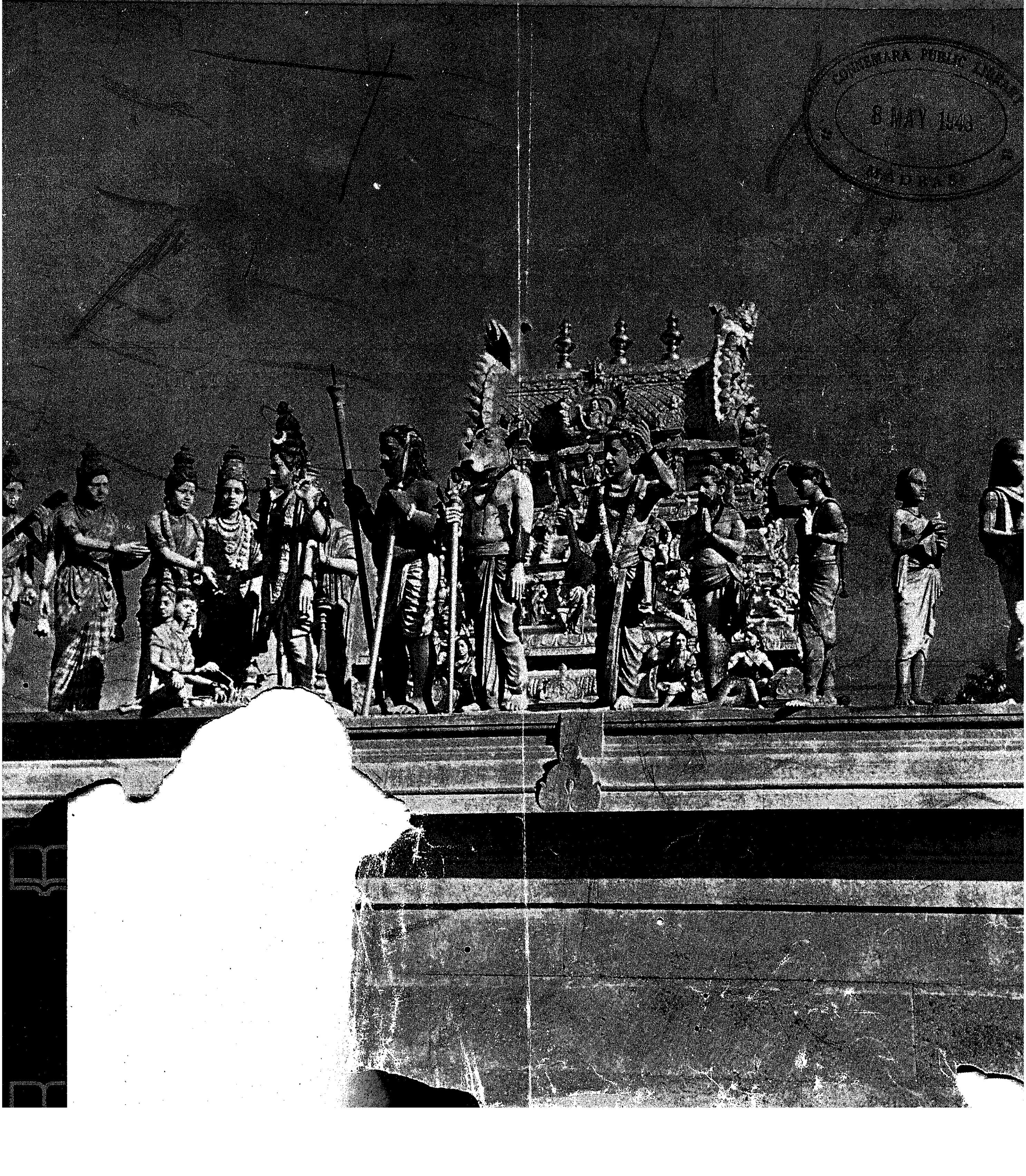
MADRAS INFORMATION

VOL. II MADRAS, 1st MAY 1948 NO. 8



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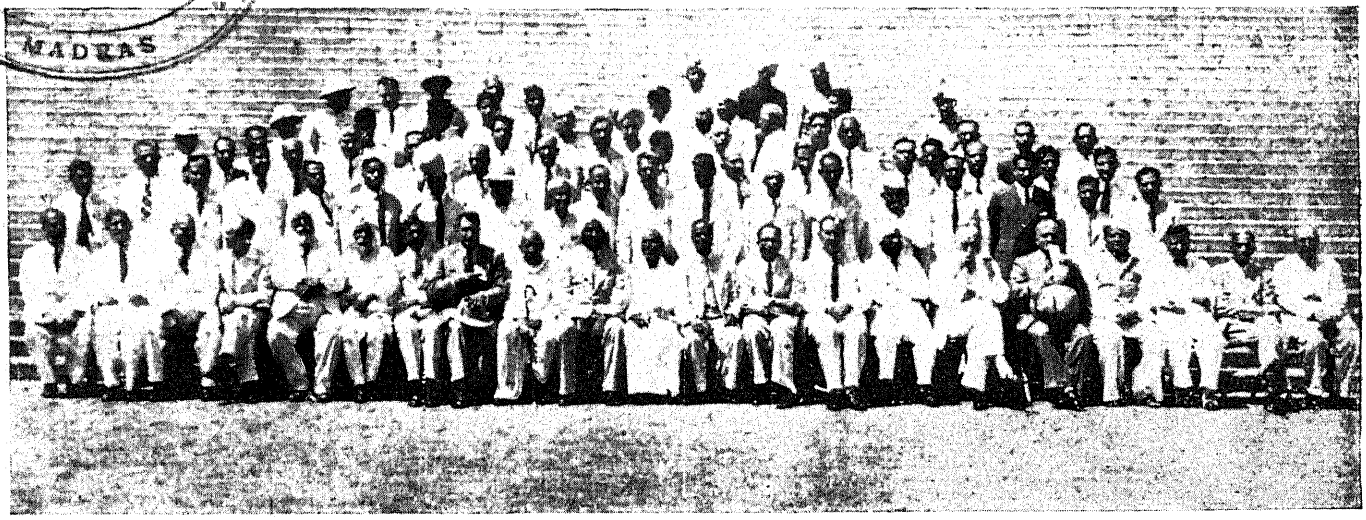
THEY ARE PLANNING IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURE



Group photo taken on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Crops and Soils Wing of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research held in Madras on 7th April 1948. In the centre is Sir Duttar Sing, Chairman of the Wing and on his right is Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, Madras Food Minister and on his left is Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar, Premier of Madras.

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ters. Answers will be published as soon as possible.

Madras Information

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Vol. II, No. 8 "WE SEEK TO SERVE AND NOT TO COMPETE" May 1, 1948

Notes and Comments

Our Problems and Solutions

In the course of his broadcast on the Tamil New Year's day, the Hon'ble the Premier referred to the problems confronting this Province and this country and appealed for public co-operation. He said:

"It is at once the privilege and the duty of those who are better placed by virtue of their knowledge and capacity to lend a helping hand to those less fortunately placed than others and help them to progress. The people and the Government must co-operate to this end and chalk out suitable programmes. The conscience of the people and the initiative of the Government must blend in true action. We must remember that only if the people are prepared to realize and rectify their mistakes and devote themselves to disciplined and constructive activities, common good of all can be achieved. Without strength and discipline, no people or Government can prog
order that this strength
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brethren from starvation. When we are unable even to feed our people fully or with the best of grains, the situation is aggravated by the corrupt practices of rice mill owners and wholesale dealers. They exploit the situation with a view to mass profit and either due to their deliberate adulteration or to criminal neglect of proper storage, the rice that they supply stinks and becomes unfit for consumption. This is made possible only because certain officials of the Food Department and certain Public Health authorities also abet this. All those who indulge in these evil practices must be treated as traitors to the country. I trust that in the new year at least they will learn to treat others like their own selves and help them by selling rice which is fit for consumption.

In spite of the vigorous propaganda conducted by the Central and Provincial Governments and crores of rupees spent on the Grow More Food campaign, the expected results have not been achieved. There are many reasons for this. Iron implements which agriculturists need, oil for the machines, oil-cake manure, etc., are not being distributed promptly to the agriculturists. Though coupons for the distribution of oil-cake manures have been distributed, much of it has not been distributed and is rotting in the godowns. I am not able to understand why this should happen. I trust that the concerned officials will rectify this and afford all facilities for increased production. Ryots should also abstain from selling these coupons in the black-market."

Continuing he stressed the importance of education and said: "If the condition of the masses is to improve, knowledge through education should spread. With the spread of education, agriculture and village industries will be benefited. The task of rural reconstruction will be made easier. Progressive measures like prohibition, removal of untouchability, etc., will take root. All these depend on our spirit of service and our capacity to spread the education among the masses. It is with this end in view that Gandhiji formulated the basic education scheme which aims at developing knowledge through crafts and helps the pupil to develop an integrated personality. This scheme is now being worked in our province but the elementary and basic school teachers and the higher officials do not seem to be doing this work quite efficiently. I trust this will also be rectified."

Proceeding he also spoke about prohibition: "From October this year," he said, "the whole of our province including the City of Madras will go dry. This noble reform will save the people from moral degenerati
and help them to attain material an

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spiritual advancement. The responsibility of attaining cent per cent success lies on the concerned authorities and on the public. It is the sacred duty of Congressmen and the legislators to spread the gospel of prohibition among the people. They must increase their endeavours so that they may meet with greater success. Total prohibition involves a loss of 17 crores of excise revenue to the Government but a gain of 70 crores to the poor people.

Tiruvalluvar has said that drunkards are like the sleeping and the dead in that they lose their consciousness and like the poison-eaters in that they die prematurely."

In conclusion, he observed—"If all these schemes are to work out successfully, Ramarajya as visualized by Mahatmaji must be established. What is Ramarajya ! Truth and justice must prevail. The strong must protect the weak. Equal opportunity must be granted to all. This was the spirit with which our national poet Bharathi proclaimed that the evil of want must be banished from the world. If that state is to be attained, the people and the Government must work out with faith and determination the constructive programme of Mahatma Gandhi. Our national leaders have opened the Gandhi Memorial Fund and have decided to contribute 10 days' income to the fund. A Committee has been formed in our province also. People of all castes, all classes and of every age should contribute to the fund. They should not wait to be asked but should themselves send the money to the banks in which accounts have been opened. This is their greatest opportunity to do service to the Daridranarayana and I request all of them to avail themselves of this opportunity."

Politicians and Public Servants

In a statement issued to the press recently, the Hon'ble the Premier of Madras deprecated political pressure on service personnel. "Certain politicians" he said, "who also hold a representative character do not content themselves with taking an interest in the administration, but they also interfere with the Administration. I have come across reports of undue pressure exercised by these gentlemen and sometimes even of threats on certain officers of Government for failure to comply with their requests or to pass a particular order." Against such threats or pressure the Premier has reassured the Government servants that they would be supported in the efficient discharge of their duties and that so long as they act in accordance with Governmental rules and regulations, they would not suffer in any way.

The Premier's statement in this connexion has been very well received in the press and favourably commented on in many quarters. It has been characterized as 'a wise and courageous circular' and 'a timely warning.' Altogether it should reassure the services and enable them to discharge their duties towards the Government and the public without fear or favour."

Agricultural Rehabilitation

Inaugurating recently at Madras the meeting of the Crops and Soils Wing of the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry in India, the Hon'ble the Premier made a thought-provoking address. He pointed out India's backwardness in agriculture and indicated the possible lines of development. In the course of his speech he observed :—

"The soil is the most important factor in agriculture. All that man can do is to see that the God-given soil is not depleted by erosion, exhaustion and other causes. It has been calculated that nature is responsible for the provision of 95 per cent of the requirement of plant life and all that man can do is limited to 5 per cent, and even in this limited sphere all that he does is to see that the humus is not lost and the soil is not carried away by erosion and application of manure. Plants need 13 elements like nitrogen, potassium, calcium, manganese, iron, etc. There must be intense soil survey all over the country. The survey must be not on the top soil but also of the ... that is found in the bowels of t... Research must be directed tow... ing out the materials that are ... and supplying it to the soil. Research might also be directed towards findi... out suitable crops for different soils."

The Premier advocated research in the matter of utilizing human excreta ... to improve fertility of the soil. "In China neither human fæcal nor urinary matter is allowed to waste. It is used in liquid, solid and powdery states according to their irrigation facilities and condition of the soil. It has been calculated that each family gets about two rupees per head by selling its excreta. In India we pay for excerta being removed, whereas in China householders are paid for allowing their excreta to be carried away. It is said that a Chinese farmer raises on half-an-acre of land cucumber that is produced in four acres of land in America. In addition to this, he also raises other crops in the same plot. Cultivation in Japan is so intense that the Japanese farmer pays individual attention to almost each plant.

"It has been calculated that out of 72 lakhs of *pattadars* in the Madras Presidency, about 66 lakhs have only uneconomic holdings. Therefore these 66 lakhs of *pattadars* all the time have no other idea than to struggle to find ways and means of making both ends meet."

The Premier then referred to the services which Scientists can do for the promotion of agriculture and cited instances from countries such as California and Russia. In conclusion he made a fervant appeal for the cause of the agriculturists.

A remarkable fact in Free India is the strenuous efforts that are being made both by the Central and Provincial Governments to improve agriculture. But improvement is not something that can be achieved by Government action alone. The agriculturist has a greater part to play and unless he plays his part ... Government efforts are not ... adequate fruits. Den... ce to the point. The ... ark has been largely ... by the industry and ... pe... than by ... The

DUTY OF PUBLIC SERVA...

"If every Indian has a duty in these critical ... is that duty incumbent on employees of the Gover... of their position, must be true servants of the ... keep the public good befo...

Press Notes, Releases, etc.—A Digest

Grants-in-Aid for Rural Reconstruction work

The Government have sanctioned a scheme for the payment of grants-in-aid to non-official institutions engaged in rural reconstruction work. Under the scheme, money grants will be given to private institutions engaged in furthering Gandhiji's constructive programme, wherever it is found that these institutions are unable to continue their work for want of adequate funds. Grants-in-aid will be given for any of the following purposes :—

(1) Erection and enlargement of buildings and hostels or boarding houses for trainees attached to the Institutions.

(2) Purchase of books required for the Institutions.

(3) Training of Rural workers.

(4) Purchase of implements required for the promotion of Agriculture and Cottage Industries, such as the implements required for carding, spinning, weaving, ginning, bee-keeping, jaggery-making and the allied industries ; and

(5) Any other item of expenditure for which the private institution is not able to find the necessary finance.

Grants will be restricted to fifty per cent of the total expenditure. The grants will be sanctioned subject to the following conditions :—

(1) The institutions for whom grants are sanctioned should be engaged in constructive work under any of the following items :—

(1) Promotion of [illegible] unity ; (2) Removal of [illegible] (3) Prohibition ; (4) [illegible] Khadi ; (5) Devel[illegible] Industries ; (6) Im[illegible] Sani[illegible]

recognized institution engaged on constructive work.

(3) The institutions to whom grants-in-aid are sanctioned should be situated in rural areas.

(4) Buildings for the construction of which a grant is sanctioned should be of a type which is in consonance with the rural atmosphere. The plans and estimates should be approved by the Government technical authorities.

(5) No aided Institution shall be allowed to spend any portion of the grant for any purpose other than that for which it is granted.

(6) Grants for the construction of buildings will be disbursed under the part payment system as the work progresses on the production of certificates that not less than twice the amount of the grant has actually been expended on the work. The certificates regarding the progress and expenditure will be scrutinized by the Public Works Department.

Non-official institutions, who satisfy the conditions given above and who require monetary assistance are requested to apply to the Provincial Firka Development Officer, Firka Development Department, Fort St. George, through the Collector concerned furnishing full particulars regarding the activities of the Institution, the financial position of the Institution, the number of workers in the institution, etc. [April 6]

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Electricity for Agriculture

It has always been the aim of the [G]overnment to give the highest priority [to] extending electric supply for agri[cultura]l pump-sets and other agricul[tura]l rural needs in the Province. [Particul]ar emphasis has been laid in [this] in recent years in view [of the pre]vailing food shortage. Sub[stantial] progress in this direction has been made and over 1,100 villages are now receiving supply. Over 8,000 pump-sets and 1,000 rural industries are being run on electricity. Within the next five years the number of villages electrified is expected to be doubled.

The demand for electric supply for not only agricultural pumps, but other rural industries, has recently risen beyond all expectations and in meeting this demand the Government are experiencing considerable difficulties. During the war years, schemes for expansion of generating capacity had been kept in abeyance. Severe restrictions were also placed on all extensions as stock materials were being diverted for military and essential civil needs. This resulted in an accumulation of a phenomenally large demand for power for agricultural and industrial purposes. There are at present over 12,000 applications on hand involving an aggregate connected load of about 50,000 K.W.

With the end of the war, a five-year plan for doubling the generating plant capacity in the Province and extending the area of electric supply at an aggregate cost of Rs. 15 crores was formulated and all the schemes have been sanctioned. As these schemes are completed one after another, the power position will steadily improve. From April 1946 to September 1947, rural extensions amounting to Rs. 135 lakhs and covering a supply of about 40,000 h.p. have been sanctioned by the Government. These involve the use of 35,000 poles, 6,000 miles of copper conductors, 50,000 H.T. insulators, 3,000 tons of hardware materials, 500 distribution transformers, 20,000 meters and other accessories.

Every effort is being made to give supply of electricity to as many agricultural pump-sets as possible to meet the food situation. The following table gives the number of agricultural wells supplied with electricity in the post-war period :—

	Number of agricultural pump-sets connected during the year.		Total connected agricultural pump-sets to the end of the year.	
	Government Electricity department.	Electric Licensees.	Government Electricity department.	Electric Licensees.
[illegible] ..	497	235	4,419	1,259
[illegible] ..	822	401	5,241	1,660
[illegible]ber	602	..	5,843	

Besides this, the Government Electricity department has got the lines ready for giving connection to 450 wells and the concerned agriculturists are trying to secure the necessary equipment for availing of the supply.

Scarcity of supply of pump-sets and pipes has been one of the major factors in checking the progress of agricultural development. The Engineering Branch attached to the Agricultural Department has been attending to almost all the needs of ryots, including the supply of electric motors. At present it is passing on the demands for electric motors to the local producers and importers from abroad. The total number of electric motor pump-sets distributed so far to the ryots comes to about 3,000. In view of the large demand for electric motors, pipes, etc., proposals are under examination for the establishment of a Central Agricultural Engineering Store and Servicing Centre at Madras, for storing and distributing electrical and other engineering equipment required by the ryots for agricultural purposes. A proposal to supply electric motors and oil engine pump-sets to the agriculturists on hire-purchase system under which the price of the machinery can be paid in easy instalments, is also under examination. In view, however, of the restrictions in the import of motors and pump-sets from abroad and the short supply of essential materials such as steel and insulated wires for their local manufacture, it will take some more time before the supply and demand can be harmonized.

Agricultural load development in the electric licensees' areas suffers similar handicaps. The need for giving preference for agricultural loads has been impressed on all electric licensees. As an incentive for this purpose, the Government have sanctioned the grant of a rebate on the sale of energy for agricultural purposes in the case of all electricity distributing licensees receiving bulk supplies of electricity from the Government. The policy of construction of H.T. lines in electric licensees' areas at Government cost on guarantee basis has also been revived.

[April 12].

Civil Veterinary Department in 1946–47

The total number of veterinary institutions in the Province during 1946–47 was 136, excluding two institutions which were under private management. The total number of in-patients and out-patients treated in the veterinary institutions during the year under report was 318,344, as against 319,957 during the previous year. There was need for many more veterinary institutions in the province, as the public demand for them was very great; but unfortunately they could not be opened, owing to the acute shortage of technical staff.

Itinerary Staff

The total number of touring posts at the end of the year was 165. The number of cases treated and castrations performed by the itinerary staff during the year was 198,004, as against 194,272 in the previous year.

Veterinary Education

During the year, the selection of candidates for admission in the Madras Veterinary College was restricted to Intermediates in Arts and Science or those possessing higher qualifications. In order to attract a large number of suitable candidates for admission in the College, Government ordered the abolition, as an experimental measure, of the payment of tuition fees by the students of this Province for a period of five years from the academic year 1946–47. Government sanctioned the grant of fee concessions and allowances to the demobilized personnel admitted in the College, in order to help them purchase books, equipment and towards maintenance. The number and the amount of scholarships tenable at the College were increased. The scale of pay admissible to Veterinary Assistant Surgeons was also revised. As a result of these measures, the number of students admitted in the College increased to 79, as against 64 in the previous year.

Serum Institute

The Serum Institute continued to function in the Animal Nutrition Unit attached to the Agricultural College a[illegible]
Coimbatore. The sub-station [illegible]
Madras engaged in the productio[illegible]
anti-rinderpest serum and virus[illegible]
tinued in the S.P.C.A. prem[illegible]
in the laboratory extension [illegible]
Madras Veterinary Colle[illegible]
hundred and seventy-five [illegible]
buffaloes, 309 buffalo-calves [illegible]
goats were purchased during [illegible]
on contract and on non-contr[illegible]
as against 741 adult he-buff[illegible]
buffalo-calves and 1,280 go[illegible]
previous year. Four sheep [illegible]
purchased during the year for [illegible]
ing experiments for the ma[illegible]
of sheep-box vaccine, fowl-[illegible]
serum and fowl-pox vaccine [illegible]
mortality during the year was [illegible]
buffaloes, 101 buffalo-calves [illegible]
goats one fowl, three [illegible]
pigeons.

Livestock Section

There were 970 approved bulls and 319 approved buffalo-bulls at stud in the districts during the year. Forty-two thousand, three hundred and forty and 13,737 services, respectively, were performed by them during the year. Coimbatore district had the highest number of stud bulls, viz., 304. The cattle at the farm of the Livestock Research Station, Hosur, numbered 1,003 at the beginning of the year, including 62 work cattle. During the year, there were 172 births. The total stock on the farm at the end of the year was 1,041.

Dairying

Out of a total (average herd) of 293 cows at the Government Diary Farms, about 121 cows were in milk, yielding 296·905 lb. of milk. During the year, the general health of the cows was good. The year under review experienced one of the worst summers, and there was practically no rainfall, till late in the year. Consequently, there was no grazing, and the supply of green fodder and silage was limited to far below the requirements. Due to poor grazing and irregular supplies of concentrates, etc., the production of milk was below the average.

Cattle Diseases

The incidence of cattle diseases for the year under notice was slightly lower than in the previous year, the total number of diseases recorded being 5,465, as against 5,490 in the previous year.

Kangayam Cattle Improvement Scheme, Palayakottai

This scheme, the object of which is [illegible]ve the milking qualities of the
[illegible] cows, without impairing
[illegible]alities of the males,
[illegible]eding and feeding,
[illegible]ut the year.

the year and made a number of recommendations, which were generally approved by the Government.

[April 12]

Provincial Harijan Welfare Committee

The Government have nominated the following persons as additional non-official members of the Provincial Harijan Welfare Committee :—

(1) Sri B. Parameswaran, M.L.A., Chingleput, (2) Sri N. M. R. Subbaraman, M.L.A., Madura, and (3) Sri N. Venkatasubbiah, Bezwada.

[April 14]

Ryots' Bonus

Several representations have been received by the Government regarding the delay in the disbursement of bonus amounts and distribution of bonus coupons to the ryots. This might be due to the fact that according to the present orders, the officers entrusted with this work have to disburse the amounts and deliver the bonus coupons to the proper claimants in person. Consequently in the districts where the volume of work relating to bonus claims is heavy, there is some unavoidable delay. In order to obviate this difficulty and to expedite the disbursement of bonus money and issue of bonus coupons, the Government wish to inform the public that the bonus amounts and manure coupons will be sent to the ryots concerned by money order and registered post respectively provided the claimants for the same make a specific request to the concerned authorities to send them by post at their cost and risk.

[April 15]

Policies and Programmes

Towards Amelioration of Labour

Dominion Minister explains measures

Explaining Government's labour policy and programme of legislation, the Honourable Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Minister of Labour, stated at a Press Conference held in New Delhi recently.

The aftermath of the war has brought a spate of industrial disputes in all industrialised countries. India is no exception. In 1945 the total number of working days lost on account of industrial disputes was roughly 4,050,000. In 1947 it rose to as much as 15,300,000 (up to November only).

What is now necessary is more and more production to make good the shortages of essential comm

The Ministry of
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caring to know as to how they live, how they work and what they get. In this state of ignorance, it is not possible for Government to do much for agricultural labour and the first requisite is to know the facts. This we propose to do by our agricultural enquiry. A questionnaire is being prepared and we hope it will be finalised shortly. In this connection, it may be mentioned that our Minimum Wages Act, which has recently been brought upon the Statute Book, provides for wage regulation in agriculture.

Wages

The Minimum Wages Act, which has now come on the Statute Book, is our first approach towards wage regulation. This, however, is not the ly approach because in labour mat- co-operation is better than com- Before compelling employers a minimum wage, it is felt that attempt should be made to nduce them to agree to a wage which will be accepted as reasonable by both es and the Government. Here too tripartite machinery has been most valuable. The setting up of Industrial Committees on a tripartite basis will, it is hoped, promote greater justice in the matter of wages than even the Minimum Wages Act.

Social Security

The Employees State Insurance Bill most important move in the limited measure applying only to factory workers. But unfavourable inferences regarding this measure must not be drawn from its limited scope. Health insurance requires machinery and in the present state of our health services in the country that machinery is entirely lacking. Our Bill which is now before the Legislature is in effect a pilot measure intended to test what we can do. If we can tackle the problem of the factory worker, we will be able to extend the scope of health insurance gradually to all categories of workers. In this connection it may be pointed out that at the recent Asian Conference, the experts of the I.L.O. gave a clear warning that in Asia the immediate realisation of social security was quite impracticable and that the only hope was to proceed towards this goal in gradual stages.

Other conditions of Employment

In regard to the other conditions of employment, our important measures are the revision of the Factories Act and the revision of the Mines Act, both of which will make these measures in keeping with similar measures in more highly developed industrial countries. We have also now provided for canteens, holidays with pay, etc., and in the mines for pit-head baths. These are modern features in which we are hoping to keep abreast with the rest of the world. Welfare schemes have been promoted in special

For colliery workers, a modern housing scheme has already been put into operation and it is making commendable progress, having regard to the difficulties in regard to the availability of raw materials. Government are also contemplating a large scale Workers' Housing Scheme throughout the country which, it is hoped, will provide a million modern houses for workers in the course of the next ten years.

Development of Ports in South India

Flourishing ports are an important factor in the commercial prosperity of any country. India with a long coast line has many important ports and their development is a matter of vital concern to the State. Hence it is that Governments, both Central and Provincial, are devoting special attention to this aspect of economic development. In a broadcast talk recently Hon'ble Sri Bakthavatsalam dealt with the development of ports in this Province. The talk referrsd to India's maritime past, recent Developments and Post-war programme. He said :

"In Vizagapatam last week, India's first Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, launched *Jala Usha*, the first Indian-built modern ocean-going ship. The ceremony is a land mark in the history of Free India. The launching of *Jala Usha* is the beginning of a great programme of ship-building that India has to undertake, if she is to survive as a great nation worthy of her history, tradition and culture. The launching of an Indian-built ship in Indian waters, is not a new adventure.

India's Maritime Past

From times immemorial, India had known the building of ships and Indian sailors with Indian merchandize have travelled the seven seas. The early growth of shipping and ship-building coupled with the genius and energy of her merchants, the skill and daring of the personnel, the enterprise of her colonists and the zeal of her missionaries secured to India the command of the sea and helped her to attain and long maintain her proud position as the mistress of the seas. India had colonies in Pegu, in Cambodia, in Java, in Sumatra, in Borneo, and even in the countries further East as far as Japan. She had trading settlements in Southern China, in the Malayan Peninsula and Arabia and in all the chief cities of Persia and all over the East Coast of Africa. In South India, small seaside villages, some of which are now in ruins, have once been prosperous trade centres and flourishing ports.

'Recent developments'

The importance of the ports, major as well as minor, received some attention of the Government of India, during the war time, when there was lack of shipping space as well as lack of ports for naval operations and military transport. It was then that a Technical Committee was appointed to enquire into the possibility of developing these ports. Now that India is free, the development of Indian Ports which one can improve our ship-building industry as well as maritime trade, is receiving greater attention. The importance of the development of ports is greater in South India. If you look at a map of the Madras Presidency you are struck by the long sea board of 1,250 miles which represents nearly half the total coastline of the Indian Union. Ours is a coastal Province and this natural facility must be exploited to the greatest advantage. The coastal trade, that was once flourishing along this sea board must be revived. At present we have three major ports and 35 minor ports in the Province. The control of the major ports is in the hands of the Government of India while that of minor ports is in the hands of the Government of Madras. The major ports are Vizagapatam and Madras on the East Coast and Cochin on the West Coast. Of the 35 minor ports, Kalingapatam, Bhimlipatam, Cocanada, Masulipatam, Cuddalore, Porto Novo, Tranquebar, Nagapatnam, Dhanushkodi, Tuticorin, Kulasekharapatnam on the East Coast and Ponnani, Calicut, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Kasaragod, Mangalore and Malpe and Coondapoor on the West Coast are of considerable importance. The conservancy of all the minor ports except Tuticorin is vested in the Port Department under the Presidency Port Officer. The bigger ports, viz., Cocanada, Masulipatam, Cuddalore, Nagapatnam, Calicut and Mangalore are in charge of gazetted officers called Port Officers. Th... smaller ports are in charge of the... Conservators who also belon... Madras Port Subordinates ... The port of Tuticorin though ... port, is administered directly by th... Government, through a board of trustees with the Sub-Collector of Tuticorin as the Chairman. The Port Department which administers other minor ports is in charge of providing facilities for the safe entry and berth of vessels, for the loading and discharging of cargo and cattle, and for the embarkation and disembarkation of passengers and troops. For this purpose they construct and maintain harbours and other accessories, including the ... tenance of lights and lig...

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expenses of the department are met by the levy of duties, sanctioned from time to time, by the Government and credited to funds such as Minor Port Funds, and Landing and Shipping Funds and Pilotage Funds. All these funds are under the control of the Government of Madras and the surplus every year is lodged either in Government securities or in cash. Of the minor ports except Vadarevu, Tranquebar, Devipatnam, Kallai and Azikkal are open to both coastal and foreign trade. All the ports are open road steads where ships anchor off shore and the landing and shipping of cargo are carried on by the use of harbour craft from shore to ship and *vice versa*.

South Indian Ports development

The ports of Cocanada, Masulpatnam, Cuddalore, Porto Novo, Thirumalaivasal, Nagapatnam, Adirampatnam, Ponnani, Mangalore, Malpe and Coondapoor, are situated in the mouths of rivers or canals and facilities such as wharves are provided for landing and shipping of cargo and passengers by the harbour craft.

At the ports of Calicut and Tellicherry piers project out into the open s... the harbour craft moor for ...ipping operations. At ...ding and shipping ...ed out in the open ...facilities exist for

ports, the sum has been retransferred to the Minor Port Fund with compound interest.

Post-war Programme

The main items of this programme of Post-war port works are the reconstruction of the wharf-wall at the ports of Cocanada, Cuddalore, Negapatam and Hangarkotta, the construction or extension of the wharf walls at Adirampatnam, Mangalore and Coondapoor and the reconstruction of the dry dock and workshops at Cocanada, the strengthening of the existing piers at Calicut, the provision of modern lighting equipment at some ports and certain minor works at other ports. For the improvement of the port of Tuticorin an expenditure of Rs. 4 lakhs has been sanctioned. The improvement includes the construction of a new wharf and the extension of the coal and firewood yards. The Government have under consideration a scheme for the conversion of Tuticorin into a deep sea port. The question of opening more minor ports in this Province is under the active consideration of the Government. The object is to encourage coastal shipping which is by far the cheapest transport for indigenous coastal trade. Orders have already been issued for the reopening of the ancient ports of Nizampatbam in Guntur district and Narsapur in the West Godavari district. The Government of India have been addressed for the opening of the Port of Tranquebar in Tanjore district to foreign trade. The question of opening the port at point Calimere for passenger traffic and trade with Ceylon is under the consideration of the Government. The proposal to cut a canal across Rameswaram is also under consideration so that steamers may not be put to the necessity of going r... has already been t... Government of Indi... plished the coast... country will be ... ne...

harbour is not a natural one. But human ingenuity can overcome some of the greatest obstacles. A free India should concentrate on her defence. A country with a vast coast line has necessarily to expand her naval power, and provide naval bases and safe harbours in case of war. Not that India wants war of her choice, but, if a war is forced on us, we must not be found defenceless. During the recent war, the harbour in Madras could not berth war vessels. Even ordinary ships find it unsafe to stay in the harbour during storms due to what is called wave action. After examining all these aspects and the need for greater facilities to meet the expanding trade and industry in the country, the Ports Technical Committee in 1946, recommended the expansion of the Madras Harbour at a cost of five and a half crores in two stages.

The object of this expansion is to provide space for large ships so that they can be accommodated safely throughout the year. The Government of Madras are now examining the proposals as now put forth by the Madras Port Trust.

Conclusion

From what Pandit Nehru has said in Vizagapatam and from what I know of the policies of the Government of India and the Provincial Governments, it will, hereafter, be a definite programme of the Governments in India to encourage the development of the major as well as minor ports. This is necessary not merely from the point of view of the defence of the country but from the point of view of the coastal trade and transport. The Bay of Bengal, the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea, which were once studded with majestic ships and boats built in Indian workshops sailing the oceans of the world, will once more come to life and will carry Indian merchandise to the far-off countries as they did in the days of yore.

—*By courtesy A.I.R. Madras.*

Departments' Corner

Food Department

Vegetables.—In view of the imperative need to encourage the use of vegetables as food stuffs in a large measure in these days of food scarcity and considering the general tendency towards an upward rise in the prices of vegetables indicating a growing scarcity of vegetables and the consequent increase in the demand for them in the local market, the Government have decided not to allow the export of any variety of vegetables to Ceylon from the Nilgiris or from the Province over and above the ...nding quota of 200 tons of vegetable ...num to Ceylon. They have also ...not to interfere with the exist... ...edure under which the neces... ...rt licences are granted by the ...rade Controller, Madras, to ... shippers. All applications ...sion to export vegetables to ... for inclusion of names in the ...stablished shippers should have ... addressed to the Export Trade ...oller, Madras, direct.

...ith a view, however, to safeguard ... interests of genuine growers of ...tables in the Province, the Madras ...rnment have addressed the ...onal Food Commissioner to move ...ment of India for reserving ...he standing quota of 200 tons of vegetables to Ceylon for export by bona fide growers on application.

Cattle feed.—In line with the policy of the Government of India to restore free trade in cattle feeds, the Government have decontrolled the price and movement of all cattle feeds except groundnut cake. (Please see the Press Note, dated 13th February 1948 and G.O. Mis. No. 194, Food, dated 6th March 1948.)

Grow More Food.—In order to encourage the immediate cultivation throughout the Province of sweet potatoes which can be harvested and made available for consumption in the months of July and August this year, the Government have sanctioned a bonus at the rate of Rs. 15 per acre to all ryots who commence cultivation of sweet potatoes during the month of April and May this year. The bonus will not be paid until the crop is established and a harvest is fairly certain.

Labour Department

Labour situation in the province

The Government have declared that transport by water in minor ports ... the Province as Public Utility Servi... under the Industrial Disputes Act ...

a further period of six months from the date of publication of the order in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. During the period the Government have referred three disputes to Industrial Tribunals.

The Workers of Associated Transport Services (Madras) struck work on 26th just before the date announced for strike (30th). The Labour Officer, Madras, is looking into the matter. The Government have referred the disputes between the workers and the managements of Messrs. Gordon Woodroffe Leather Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Pallavaram, and the Chrome Leather Co., Ltd., Chromepet, to the Industrial Tribunal, Madura (Industrial Tribunal for Tanneries in the Province) for adjudication in supersession of their previous orders in G.O. Ms. No. 5374, Development, dated 20th November 1947 and G.O. Ms. No. 587, Development, dated 6th February 1948, in which the disputes had been referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Madras.

The Government have also prohibited the continuance of the lockout in the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Ltd., Ranipet, in existence at the time of reference to adjudication. The District Magistrate has been instructed to prosecute the management for failure to comply with the orders of Government.

In pursuance of the orders of the Government, all the mills in Coimbatore district were reopened for work in the morning of 22nd March 1948. It is reported that the attendance in the mills is very poor on account of violent picketing and intimidation.

The management of Sri Krishna Jute Mills, Ltd., Ellore, who closed their mills on 23rd February 1948 for want of raw materials have reopened their mills on 15th March 1948.

The workers of the Lakshmi Vilas Hotel, Guntur, who struck work on 13th March 1948 resumed work on 19th March 1948 on the intervention of the Labour Officer, Guntur.

About 152 workers of the Metal Industries, Ltd., Shoranur, struck work from 15th March 1948 demanding reinstatement of discharged workers, bonus, increased Dearness Allowance, etc.

[Second fortnight of March 1948]

Co-operative Department.

The Government have sanctioned cheme for the training of 200 persons co-operation for appointment as anagers in non-credit Co-operative Institutions. The training will be given in the four training institutes at Anantapur, Rajahmundry, Coimbatore and Tanjore. After giving general training in Co-operation, specialised training in certain special types of societies such as weavers' societies, milk supply societies and cottage industries societies, etc., will be given. The training is open to employees of Co-operative Institutions and outsiders and it will be given free of tuition fees. Candidates other than Harijans and Muslims students who are eligible for college course or Public Service will be eligible for admission to this course. In the case of Harijans and Muslim candidates it is sufficient if they have appeared for S.S.L.C. examination. The minimum educational qualifications will however be relaxed in the case of persons who have put in three years service in Co-operative Institutions (if they are failed S.S.L.C. or read up to S.S.L.C.). The selection committee of the respective institute assisted by the Deputy Registrar of the district will select the candidates for admission. Candidates deputed by non-credit institutions and who have put in at least one year's service in the Co-operative Institutions will be given preference in the matter of selection.

The training will be for six months. The Provincial Co-operative Union will conduct an examination at the end of the course and issue certificates who pass the examination. An examination fee of Rs. 5 will be levied from the candidates. The Government have sanctioned in connection with this scheme one Co-operative Sub-Registrar, two Senior Inspectors, one Lower Division clerk and one peon for employment in each of the four Co-operative Institutes and also a subsidy of Rs. 1,000 to each of the institutes to meet the other expenditure.

Revenue Department

Resettlement Activi

Government of India have special machinery Emplo changes consisting of a Reg ployment Exchange at Madra Sub-Regional Employment E at certain selected places to de the problem of resettlement and e ment or ex-servicemen. As the covered by the Sub-Regional Em ment Exchange in this Provinc large extending to two or three distr the Government have establish District Employment Office in district except the Nilgiris district in the districts where th Regional Employmen

Though the scope of these exchange service was at first confined only to the ex-servicemen, the Government considered it necessary to extend the facilities of these organizations to all categories of employment seekers in order to overcome the growing unemployment problem in this Province. This will help the employers to make their choice in the right direction. This will also save a lot of time and energy on the part of the employment seekers. With these ends in view the Government ordered the Sub-Regional Employment Exchanges and District Employment Offices to undertake the task of registering and placing of all categories of employment seekers. The scheme will be tried as an experiment for six months, after which the position will be reviewed before final decision is taken in the matter.

Re-settlement activities in this Province are well under way. From time to time we have been publishing figures showing the progress of re-settlement. These figures would show that re-settlement activities have made substantial strides. Re-settlement is not a simple process. To fix up thousands of people who have been demobilised in suitable avocations is not a straight road but one that has to meet numerous practical difficulties. These difficulties have to be overcome. So the progress is bound to be slow. However, much headway has been made in this Province in the direction of re-settlement.

The Re-settlement Directorate are also running several technical training centres. One is at Bangalore for the war disabled and this centre is doing very useful work. Distinguished visitors have inspected this centre and ha tified the useful work done in Personalities like Mr. Minister for Works, Mrs. Rudra, wife of area and others facti at the

that more employment could be provided and more food produced, this Government have started Land Colonization Schemes at Wynad and Araku. A short account of the two schemes is given below :—

Wynad Colonization Scheme

This scheme aims at reclaiming about 31,000 acres of lands in the four villages of Kidanganad, Nulpuzha, Muppainad and Nenmini in South Wynaad in Malabar district and making it fit for colonization and cultivation. Most of the colonization area is situated in the triangular zone between three roads of

(1) the Calicut Vayithri-Sultan Battery-Mysore road ;

(2) the Calicut Vayithri-Gudalur road ; and

(3) the Sultan Battery-Gudalur road.

The whole area is divided into six blocks and is served by two parallel fair weather roads approximately 21 miles in length connecting the two trunk roads, viz., the Calicut-Mysore road on the north and the Calicut-Ooty road on the south. The two parallel roads are also connected by a cross-road about five miles in length from Ambalavoyal to Chulliode. All these 26 miles of road are being converted into metalled road at a cost of over six lakhs. As the place is highly malarial, anti-malarial measures such as D.D.T. spraying of the residential houses, sluicing the canal, etc., have been undertaken during the past three years with the result that the incidence of malaria has considerably fallen down in the area. An agricultural farm has also been opened at Ambalavoyal in order to investigate and [illegible] the various agricultural [illegible] the colony. Openi[illegible] at Ambalavoyal [illegible] Surgeon has a[illegible] Suit[illegible] buil[illegible]

domestic expenditure and land reclamation purposes by the co-operative society. The advances will be recovered in a period of 20 years commencing from the sixth year onwards. The colonization work has begun in block IV which will be extended to other blocks later. It is expected to settle the first set of colonists in January 1948. The total cost of the whole scheme and the cost to the Government on account of the colonization of block IV are respectively estimated at Rs. 34·09 lakhs (non-recurring) and Rs. 8·34 lakhs (non-recurring) and Rs. 3 lakhs. The scheme is in charge of the Administrative Officer, Wynaad Colonization Scheme. An *ad hoc* Committee consisting of the officers of the different Departments working in the Colony and five non-officials has also been constituted to prepare the budget and to make suggestions for the better working of the scheme.

Araku Valley Scheme

The scheme relates to the reclamation and colonization of an area of 5,000 acres in the Araku Valley in the Vizagapatam Agency and a further area of 15,000 acres at a later date. The area is a narrow strip of land, two miles in width and seven miles in length. In 1944, the Government of Madras laid down the following general principles for the development of the Agency in this Province.

(i) Eradication of malaria from the Agency tracts ;

(ii) Protection of the rights of hillmen ;

(iii) All hillmen will be accepted as colonists in any scheme of colonization prepared for the area ;

(iv) Importation of plainsmen for colonizing the surplus areas in the agency ; and

(v) Any scheme of colonization [illegible] directly controlled by the [illegible] Governor.

[illegible] nment considered that [illegible] rights of hillmen should be [illegible], their advance cannot be [illegible]y merely protecting them from [illegible] and doing little else. It was [illegible]d necessary to import additional population from the plains [illegible] interfering with the needs of [illegible]n and without danger to the [illegible] of the Agency.

[illegible] accordance with the above principles, a scheme for land reclamation [illegible] potato cultivation was prepared [illegible] sanctioned by the Government in [illegible] 1944. Besides the general [illegible] of the Araku Valley, this scheme had at that time an immediate aim, viz., cultivation of potatoes and vegetables for the army. After the close of the war, this part of the programme lapsed, and the scheme has switched over to the general development of the Araku Valley, as a colonization scheme.

The acquisition and survey of an area of 5,000 acres in the Araku Valley is nearing completion. Anti-malarial operations are being carried on in the Araku Valley and in the villages in the neighbourhood and up to Anantagiri and incidence of malaria has been considerably brought down. A medical staff is working in the Valley to give medical relief to the people. Government have sanctioned the construction of a hospital with laboratory at a cost of Rs. 1,79,000 and the work is under execution. A few buildings for officers and staff have been constructed already at Araku Valley and the question of approving the layout plan for the colony and of constructing buildings for settlers are under consideration. An agricultural farm comprising of 130 acres has also been established in the Araku Valley to teach improved methods of Agriculture to the people. The uplift of the hillmen by giving free supply of seeds, manures and free loan of ploughs, cattle, etc., also form part of the scheme. An area of 651 acres was under departmental cultivation for supply of potatoes and vegetables for the Army. After the cessation of the scheme of potato cultivation, an area of 130 acres was retained for the Agricultural farm control. Agricultural department for the working of the Agricultural farm and the rest were returned to the owners for cultivation of cereals, etc., on improved methods under the advice of the Agricultural department. The question of development of the areas in the neighbourhood of the Araku Valley has been taken up. The Agent to the Government, Vizagapatam, has been asked to draw up a colonization scheme for the Araku Valley and his proposal is awaited. An *ad hoc* Committee of officials and non-officials has been appointed to supervise the working of the Araku Valley.

Home Department

Nationalization of Transport

It was not possible to complete the scheme of nationalization of passenger bus service in Madras City by March 1948 as anticipated. This was mainly due to the delay in getting new vehi[illegible] The Government Automobile W[illegible] shop is now building bodies for bus[illegible]

It is proposed to establish a coach building factory at Chromepet with the object of constructing bodies for the buses still required for the Madras City and to ensure a regular supply of buses required in connexion with the extension of the scheme of nationalization to the ghat routes and the mufassal.

At the end of March 1948 buses of Messrs. Public Passenger Service and S.R.V.S. were all replaced by the State buses. Messrs. Presidency Transport, Ltd., and City Motor Service, Ltd., continue to ply their buses in the City along with State buses. The conductors, drivers and other staff of the private operators have been absorbed in the State Transport as far as possible.

The Advisory Transport Board constituted for the administration of the State Bus Service in Madras City held its fifth meeting in March 1948 and discussed the various problems of the City transport.

The Government Transport Service is fast developing in the Madras City and is found to afford great comfort and convenience to the public by the regular running of roomy buses.

It is proposed to extend the scheme of nationalization to Coimbatore and Madura and the ghat routes between Coimbatore and Ootacamund and Madura and Kodaikanal in the near future.

Prohibition News Letter

The following is a brief summary of the reports received on the ameliorative activities in the prohibition districts:—

Malabar.—The Rural Uplift School at Calicut which was started in the course of February 1948 was closed on 13th March 1948. A meeting was held in that connexion and prizes were distributed to the winners in the elocution competition held on that occasion. A Jaggery Producer Co-operative Society was organized in Chirakkal taluk during the latter part of March.

Cuddapah.—A Co-operative Milk Supply Union was organized at Cuddapah town. A Fruit Growers' Co-operative Society was also organized in Rayachoti. District tournaments were held on the 22nd March at Cuddapah and prizes to the value of Rs. 75 were distributed to the winners. A cattle show was held in another place as well as an agricultural and industrial exhibition.

Salem.—Two taluk tournaments were held during the third week of March. A programme of rural sports and games and variety entertainments were gone through. Appeals were made to the public to co-operate with the Government in the enforcement of prohibition. Prizes were distributed to the winners in the competitions. Spinning demonstrations in thaklies were arranged in three places. One co-operative society celebrated Thrift Anniversary Day.

Trichinopoly.—The members of the 28 Jaggery Makers' Co-operative Societies have produced jaggery worth of about Rs. 1·25 lakhs and have so far disposed of to the value of over Rs. 1 [illegible]kh. One grama sangham celebrated [illegible]e health week. Rural sports and games were also conducted as usual and this attracted considerable number of people. Prizes were distributed to the winners and the runners-up. Speeches were also made on Village Uplift Movement.

North Arcot.—Variety entertainments formed an important item of activity. Harijans freely took part in many of these entertainments which attracted a considerable number of people. A Firka Tournament was conducted on 21st March in South Vellore. The Special Development Officer spoke on the occasion on the significance of rural tournaments and exhorted the audience to take more interest in ameliorative activities. There was a competition in bhajana music and community singing.

Chittoor.—Two Firka Tournaments were held during the first half of March. Bhajanas and harikathas were conducted in several villages. Dramas were also staged. Reading rooms, libraries and adult education centres were opened. One grama sangham [illegible] encouraging sericulture. [illegible] grama sangham assisted [illegible] prohibition crimes. [illegible] assisted in conducting [illegible] drives and celebrated [illegible] Five grama sanghams and [illegible]tional Clubs were newly or[illegible] Chandragiri division. Two [illegible] were also installed. Rural [illegible] conducted in all the divisi[illegible] district. An elaborate func[illegible] arranged by the Assistant Dev[illegible] Officer at the scavengers' [illegible] Chittoor town and scaveng[illegible] provided with entertainment [illegible] ballad singer and the Rural Re[illegible] Officer.

Bellary.—Firka and D[illegible] Tournaments took pla[illegible] first half of March. A number of teams competed and prizes were distributed to winners. A gymnasium was opened in one place. Dramas were enacted in several villages at the instance of the ameliorative staff. Bhajanas and kalakshepams were also conducted. Three Village Betterment Committees were formed. Thrift Day was celebrated at the Tungabhadra dam site area where 6,000 labourers were employed. Forty hundi boxes were distributed and the Thrift Scheme was explained to the labourers. An interesting programme of music and cinema show was gone through. A rural exhibition was held in Adoni division. The Agricultural, Veterinary and other departments co-operated. The exhibition attracted a big crowd.

Anantapur.—A Taluk Tournament was conducted on 18th and 19th March 1948. A number of teams took part including many of the ex-addicts.

Coimbatore.—The Collector addressed several meetings on the importance and methods of rural uplift. Firka Tournaments were also conducted as usual. The Avanashi Taluk Tourna-m[illegible] Exhibition were held on a [illegible]e 24th March. There [illegible] in several items of [illegible]nments and prizes [illegible]to the winners. [illegible] of [illegible] Govern[illegible] [illegible]ss

has employed street sweepers. It has also proposed to construct a road three miles long. Yet another is putting up a building for the residence of the village teacher. It has also rethatched the roofing of the school at a cost of Rs. 60. About 60 hundi boxes were distributed under the thrift scheme in one village in the Periyakulam taluk. In Dindigul taluk some of the ex-addicts have saved money and purchased brass vessels.

Tanjore.—One palmyra jaggery production and sales society started work during the first half of March. Two ilk msupply societies also commenced to work. A free library and reading room was declared open at the end of February in one village. Thrift day was celebrated in oue place. Another free reading room and library were declared open on 6th March.

Guntur.—A one-day Cattle Show was held on 17th March and prizes were given for the best exhibits.

Kurnool.—Thrift day was celebrated in one place and in another place efforts are being made to organize a co-operative milk supply society. Two dramas were organized by a village sangam for the benefit of the villagers in connxtion with the purchase of a radio and opening of a library. Tournaments were held as well as harikathas and bhajana. Lectures on various welfare schemes were also delivered. Magic lantern slides were exhibited.

Spotlight on Topical Subjects

Milk Supply Co-op. Societies in Prohibition Areas

NOTE.—*Finding jobs for ex-tappers and others thrown out of work as a result of prohibition is one of the main problems in prohibition areas. Here, as in many other fields, co-operation can help very much. The possibilities of milk co-operative Societies in prohibition areas were recently discussed by Mr. G. Chandrasekaran in the course of a broadcast. He said after referring to prohibition:*

Any scheme of reform will of course affect a particular class of people adversely for a time. The immediate effect of prohibition was that a good number of poor people who were engaged in tapping toddy have been thrown out of employment. It is our duty to find alternative employment to the ex-tappers. You
aware that Govern
tackling this questi
Co-operative societ
for the manufact
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Another useful direction in which employment could be found for ex-tappers is by enabling them to take to dairying as a subsidiary occupation. If the ex-tappers agree to buy a milch animal or two and supply milk, it is possible to organize a milk supply society for their benefit on co-operative lines. You are perhaps already aware of the very useful work the co-operative milk supply organizations are doing in this Province. There are about 300 of them handling in all about 14,000 Madras measures of milk a day. These institutions have been recognized as almost the only reliable agency for supplying pure and unadulterated milk. The 'goodwill' that has been established by these societies will form the foundation for the successful working of the milk supply societies formed for the benefit of the ex-tappers. Wherever a sufficient number of ex-tappers
e residing in the same village or a
compact villages, it will be
rganize a co-operative
ciety for their benefit.
giving loans to them
se of milch animals on
. These loans are interest
are repayable in monthly
ts, from the sale proceeds of
pplied within a period of one
he ex-tappers can usefully
his as a subsidiary occupation
he maintenance of one or two
in rural parts is not such a
culty. The milk supply society
the milk from them, both
rnings and in the evenings,
e for its sale in the neigh-
wn. When a group of such
e formed in a compact

area near urban centres, a milk supply union can be formed in the town which will undertake the distribution of milk. Thus, while the primary milk supply society consisting of ex-tappers will interest itself in the production of milk, its distribution will be attended to by the union, which is a federation of these societies. This division of functions between the two organizations results in increased efficiency, and establishes more or less a direct link between the producer and the consumer through the medium of co-operative effort. The society will also provide temporary advances for purchase of concentrates like oil cake for feeding the cattle against the value of milk supplied by ex-tappers. To encourage the formation of such societies, Government will be prepared to give some financial assistance to them in the initial stages. The ex-tapper can without much difficulty add a few more rupees to his income by availing himself of the concessions given by Government.

A beginning has already been made in this direction in North Arcot district. In six villages near Ambur town in North Arcot district, milk supply societies have been formed for the benefit of the ex-tappers. There are about 200 tappers as members in all of them. Government have granted interest-free loans to these societies for the purchase of milch animals to the extent of about Rs. 15,000. The societies have just started production of milk.

4. The lead given by the North Arcot district has already been followed by some of the other prohibition distric as well. Four societies each have been

formed near Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Kumbakonam for ex-tappers and arrangements are in progress to start production and milk by these societies. In the Madura district a milk supply union with a number of milk supply societies round about is being formed at Usilampatti, and the formation of half a dozen societies under the auspices of the Madura Co-operative Milk Union is under investigation. The Co-operative Department and the Amelioration section of the Prohibition Branch are working together for the formation of at least one milk supply union with a group of milk societies for ex-tappers affiliated to it in each prohibition district. Where the ex-tappers are not available in sufficient numbers, some of the villagers in the locality may also be admitted as members, if they agree to supply milk to the society. It may be that the ex-tappers may be reluctant in the early stages; but by useful propaganda, the more educated among the citizens can convince them of the utility of the scheme and bring them into the co-operative fold.

—By Courtesy, A.I.R., Madras.

Industrial Development in Madras

A General Survey

Speaking at the Rotary Club recently the Hon'ble Minister for Industries, Sri Sitarama Reddy dealt with the vast Industrial possibilities of the Province and indicated the lines of development. In the course of his speech he said: "If we look at the map of the Madras Province, we see that it has a long coast-line and big rivers. The Madras forests compare favourably with those of any other province except that we may not have a particular species of wood due to climatic reasons. We have adequate supplies of soft and hard wood and bamboo grows in plenty. The geological explorations so far carried on have revealed the existence of several important minerals which await exploitation. On the agricultural side, we have the proud place in the production of oil seeds and a high-class tobacco. Cotton, an important international commodity, is grown in plenty, though we have not been able to produce long staple cotton and the type that is grown in the Punjab or Sind. Plenty of fine fish is available around the Madras coast to provide enough scope for a big industry.

I should like to mention that in the production of vegetables and fruits we have been making a steady progress.

For the development of an industry, the existence of raw-products in plenty, and their easy accessibility is an essential factor. As I have stated already, there is enough raw-material awaiting exploitation in our Presidency. Mere existence and easy accessibility of raw-material alone is not enough but we require adequate man power. Madras has enough of man power to man the industries so that we may plan for the future without in any way impairing the efficiency of the present agriculture. Several people of our Province have been migrating Burma and the Far-East in search of employment. It is now increasingly found difficult to find honourable employment for our people in Burma. I have found that there is a great tendency for people who have settled in Burma to return to their Motherland. The people of our Province are reputed for their latent talents, whether it be in Administration, Engineering or the handling of mechanical equipment. The craftmanship of the Madras workers is of a very high order and those who have had the opportunity of seeing the products of the Madras work-men, have testified to their great skill and capacity to adopt themselves to modern conditions.

Example of other Provinces.

The industrial progress of Bengal was partly due to the English and European entrepreneur. So far as Bombay is concerned, the early development of Bombay as an important international port and the business acumen of the local people has been the cause of its becoming a most important clearing Centre for one of the most important international commodities, viz., cotton. Thus, Bombay Province developed commercially and as a concomitant industrially. In Madras, we have been handicapped; our stocks and shares in the market are guided by the trends in B[illegible] and Calcutta markets. Fo[illegible] investor, the constant [illegible] the price of shares a[illegible] sometimes given in the [illegible] published in the newspap[illegible] him as mysterious and inc[illegible]sible.

Regional Development

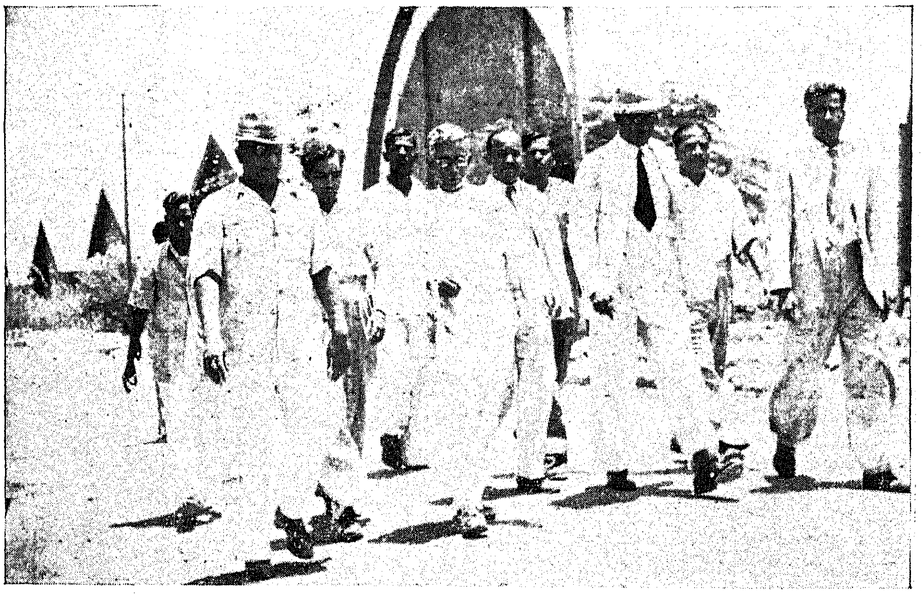
In the present context [illegible] progress, it has been increasi[illegible] lised that the dispersal of [illegible] is necessary. Concentrati[illegible] industry is likely to lead to [illegible] tion in social and moral st[illegible] workers. The cost of liv[illegible] comparatively higher [illegible] where industry is conc[illegible]

The principle of regional development of industries based on the availability of raw-material and labour has been recognised by the Government of India and attempts are being made to co-ordinate the regional development of industries in India.

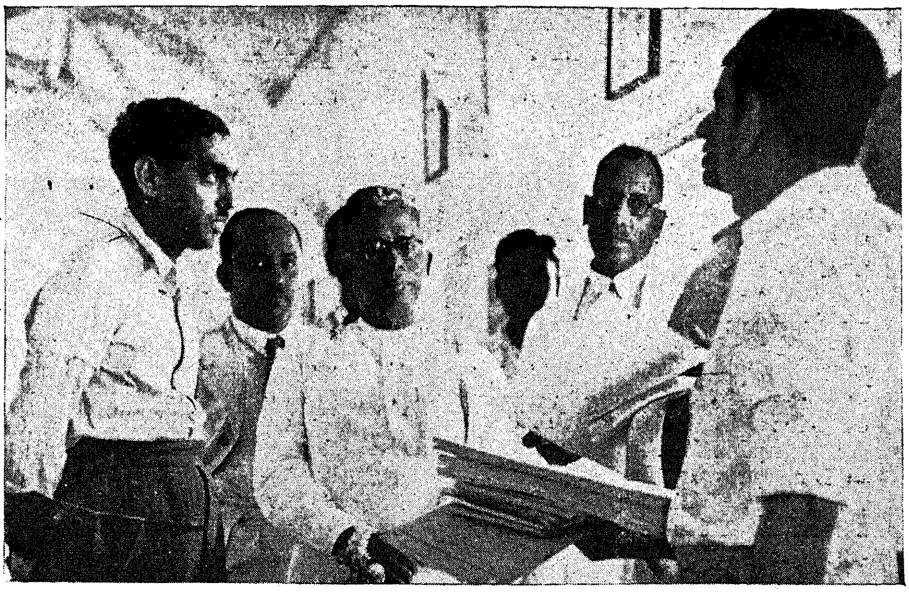
The statistical service in our Province has been poor. The Government intend to organise a Central Statistical Bureau for our Province and the trade and industry can play a dominant role, if they are prepared to give us active co-operation. It is necessary that besides the Governmental agency, various Chambers of Commerce and Associations of Industries must organise an *intelligence section* of their own and man their offices with skilled Secretarial staff. The sellers' market is slowly disappearing and if our Province is to survive competition, our trade and industry must be organised on a scientific basis.

The need for research in industry has been realised all over the world and the cost of research establishment is too high to be financed by individual ind[illegible]lists of our Province. The [illegible]ientific and Industrial [illegible]en set up by the [illegible]ia and the various [illegible] institutions and [illegible] going to be set [illegible]Pro-

Spotlight on War Disabled Training Centre

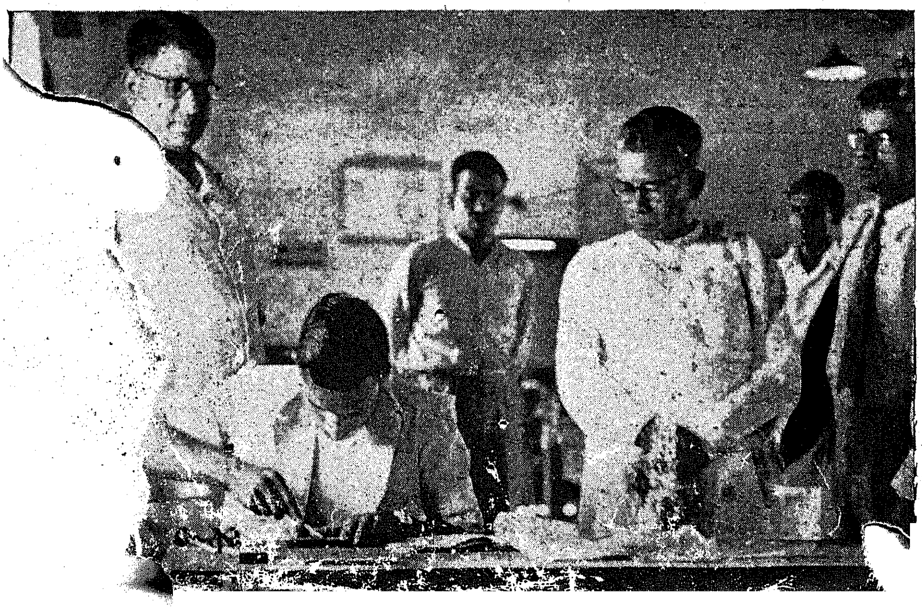


Hon'ble Sri M. Baktavatsalam, Minister for Public Works and Information inspected recently the Training Centre for the War Disabled at Bangalore



Hon'ble Sri M. Baktavatsalam examines the progress record of trainees

8 MAY 1949
MADRAS



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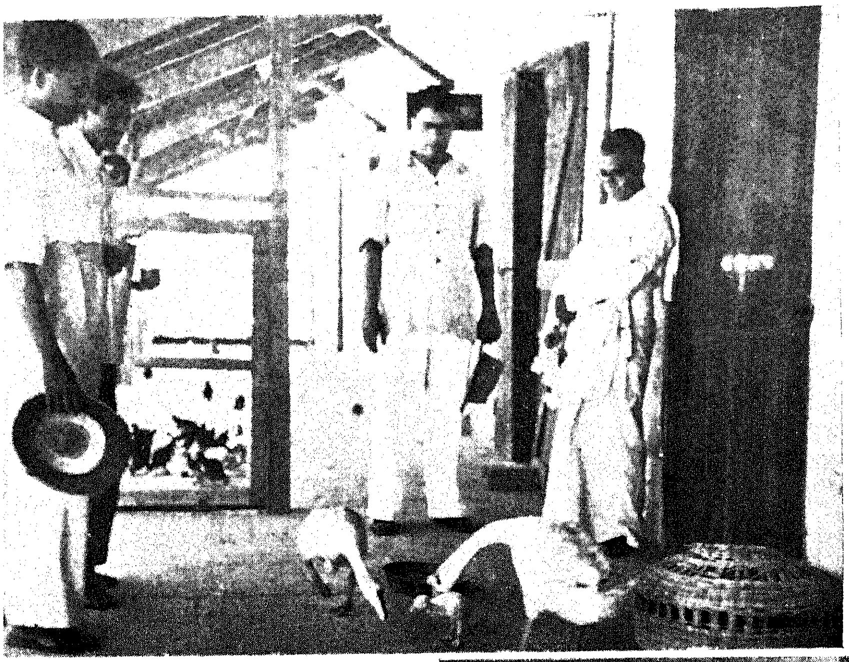
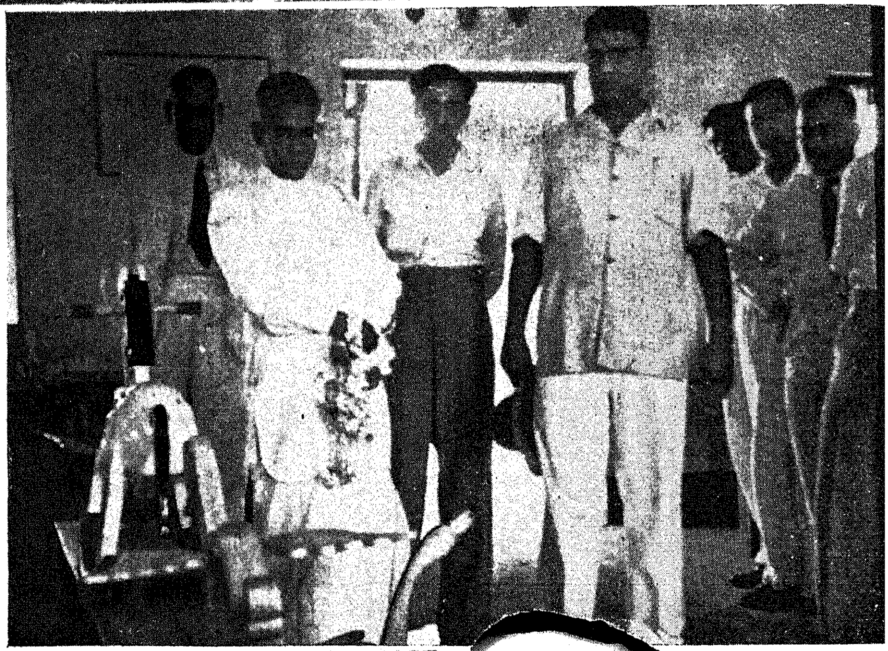
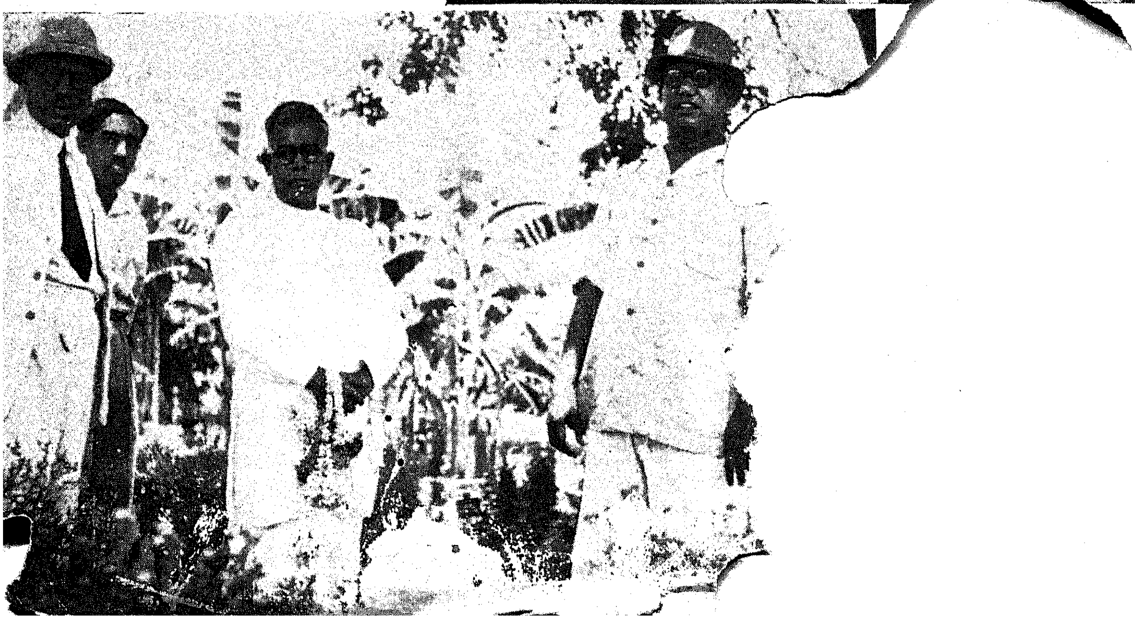


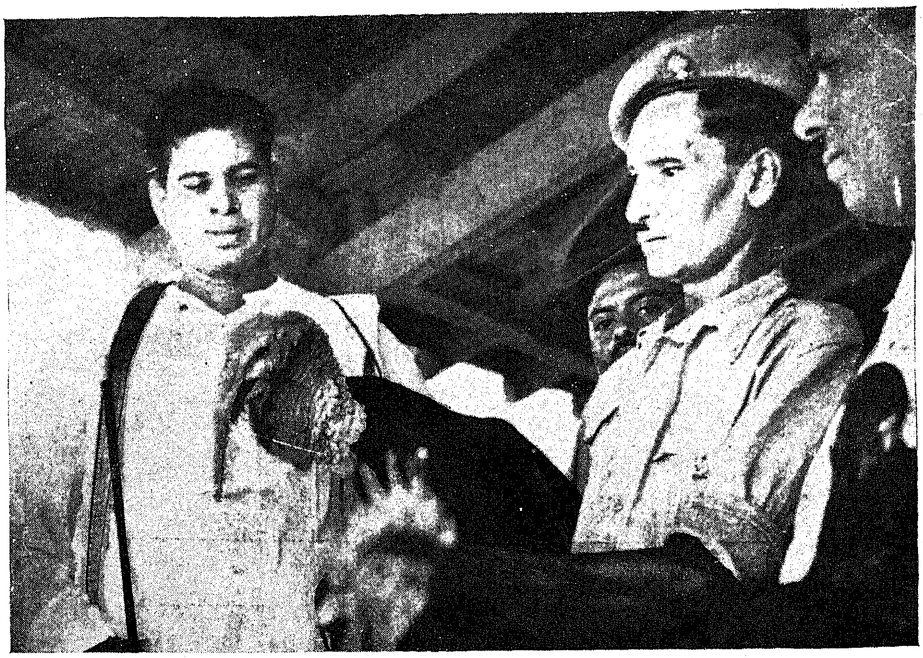
Poultry is one of the trades taught at the Training Centre for the War Disabled at Bangalore

" Toy-making is our ancient handicraft and has now a bright future " observed Hon'ble Sri Baktavatsalam when he visited the Carpentry Section of the Training Centre for the War Disabled at Bangalore

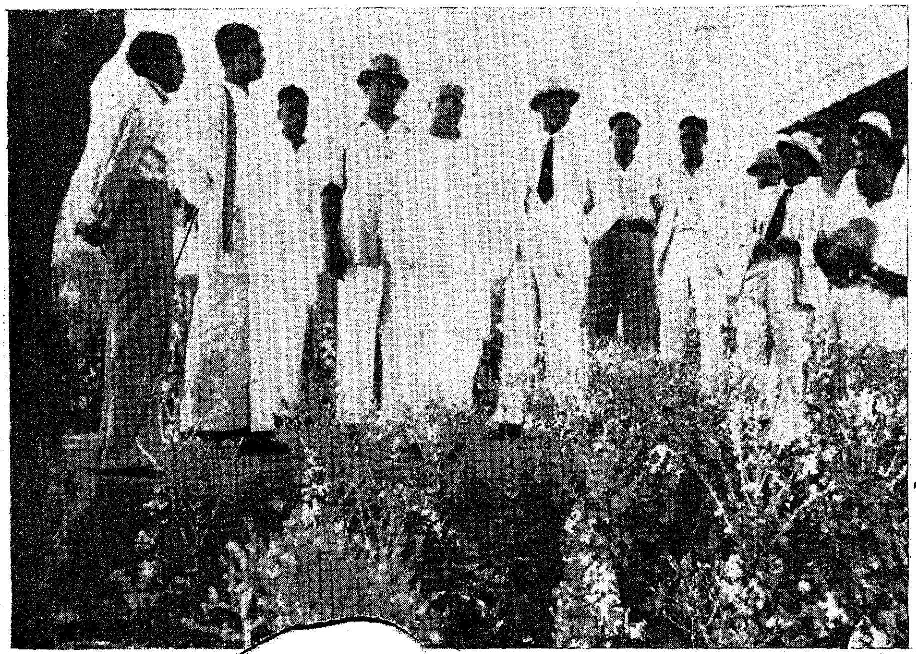




the War Disabled variety of Trades



Hon'ble Sri Gopala Reddi, Minister for Finance, examines a turkey at the Training Centre for the War Disabled at Bangalore



The Finance Minister and the President of the Legislative Council, Madras, are seen in the vegetable gardens of the Training Centre for the War Disabled at Bangalore.

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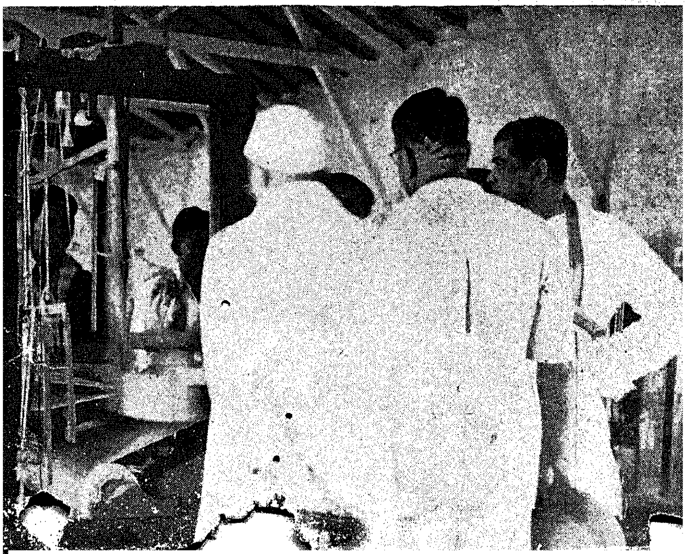
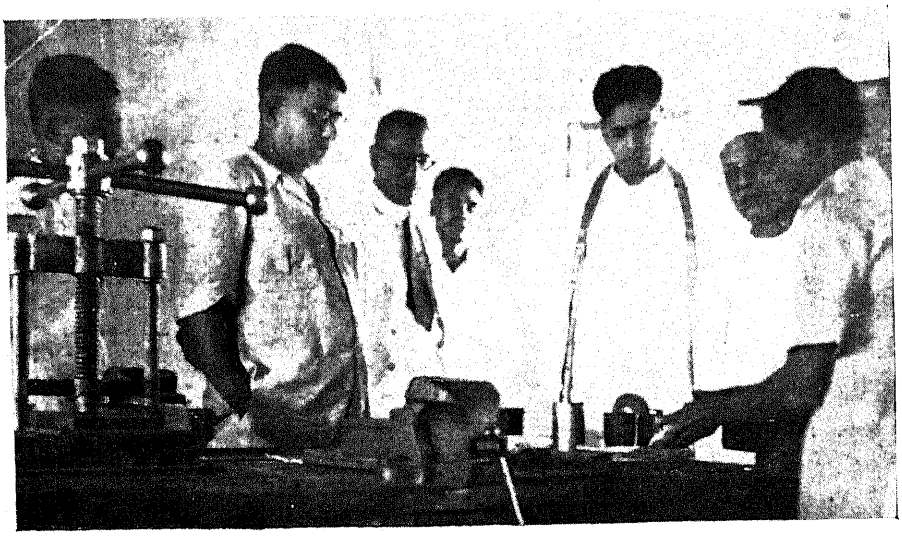
8 MAY 194





These trainees are assets of India's future

Another section in the Training Centre

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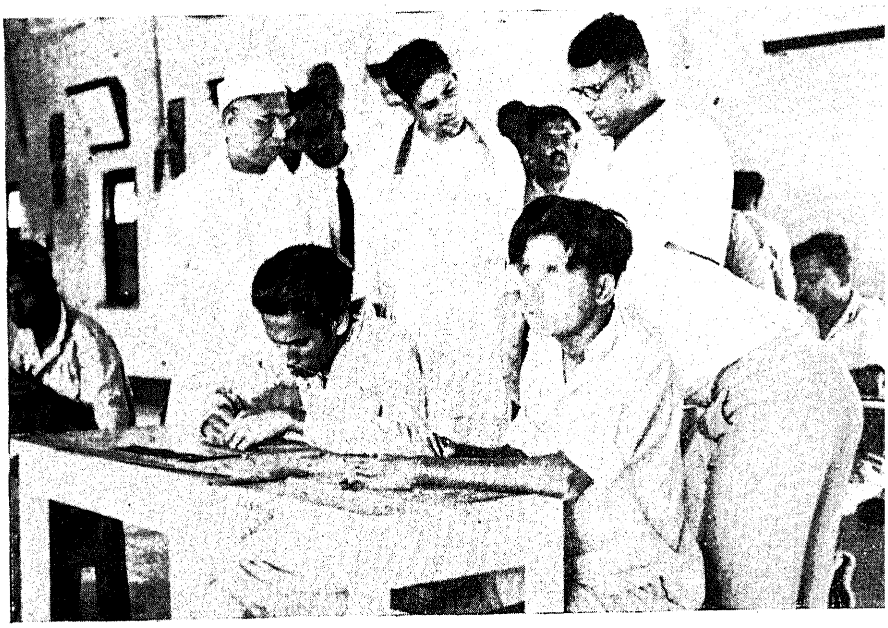
8 MAY 1945
MADRAS

Trainees at work. Hon'ble Sri Gopala Reddy, Finance Minister and Hon'ble Sri Ramakrishna Raju are looking on



to-day, as water and air are necessary for human existence. Though there are great potentialities of power development in our Province, the fuel resources do not seem to be inconsiderable. The lignite deposits of South India and the forest wealth of the Province are awaiting utilization. Small scale industries dispersed all over the country can be developed if cheap power is made available. The manufacture of components of various parts of machinery in different places under cottage industrial conditions and their assemblage in centralized places is one of the ways suggested to bring down the cost of production and this will also help the worker to continue to live in his own rural atmosphere with his family. This is quite possible in the case of several small scale industries.

Transport System

To organize effectively this system of dispersal, I believe, our transport system must be cheap and adequate. A systematic survey for the development of inland water navigation of our Province seems to be needed. Besides, we have a long coast-line where coastal shipping can be developed and the people of our Province can be employed in the movement of merchandise and raw-products all along the coast. This will add to the wealth of our Province.

There are good craftsmen in our Presidency who are capable of building boats for coastal trade and if we organize on a planned basis a big boat building industry can be brought into existence.

Raw Materials Utilization

I should like briefly t[...]e possibilities of the [...] tion of the various [...] are now exported [...] one of the big[...] du[...]

building material and the manufacture of furniture. There is a vast scope from our timber resources for the manufacture of ply-wood and masonite. The vast bamboo resources of our Province have not been properly tackled. We must be able to evolve cheap furniture out of our bamboos to enable even the ordinary man to buy. Beautiful and artistic furniture can be made out of our bamboos. The bamboo pulp can be used for the manufacture of paper but there seems to be the difficulty of economically transporting it to the place of manufacture from our forest areas.

It is surprising why Madras has not developed the tobacco, and the paint industry. We grow vast quantities of fine tobacco and import vast quantities of finished tobacco products. There is a great scope for the development of industries for the utilisation of tobacco in our Province. Large quantities of barytes are being exported and finished paints made from them are bought from long distances. Good drying oils can be extracted from some of our oil seeds as an alternative to linseed oil and there is a vast scope for development of the paint industry.

The scope for development of fruit and food preservation and of deep-sea fishing and preservation of fish is there.

The existing industries of our Province need to be rationalized and the full installed capacity utilized. There is vast scope for improving the production with the existing industrial equipment of our Province, if there is full co-operation between industry and labour. The cost of production of the various industries can be brought down by utilization of bye-products. In the sugar mills the utilization of molasses and bagasse will bring down the cost of production. There seems to be similar scope in other industries for the utilization of bye-products. To strengthen the competitive power of industry, utilization of bye-products is essential.

Government cannot naturally start all industries. It is for the people of our Province to come forward to do so. The Government is only too eager to help those who come forward to take up the industrial development of our Province. An Industrial Finance Corporation will be constituted very soon but its scope in financing industries will be naturally limited. It is the public co-operation and spirit of service of the industrialists that can help our Province.

ON NON-VIOLENCE, TOLERATION, ETC.

I hold that non-violence is not merely a personal virtue. It is also a social virtue to be cultivated like other virtues. Surely society is largely regulated by the expression of non-violence in its mutual dealings.

* * * *

If love was not the law of life, life would not have persisted in the midst of death. Life is a perpetual triumph over the grave. If there is a fundamental distinction between man and beast, it is the former's progressive recognition of the law and its application in practice to his [...]sonal life.

* * * *

[...]l toleration is a necessity for all time and for all races. We [...]ve in peace if the Hindus will not tolerate the Mahomedan [...] of worship of God and his manners and customs, or if the Mahomedan [...] be impatient of Hindu idolatry or cow-worship. It is not necessary for toleration that I must approve of what I tolerate. I heartily dislike drinking, meat eating and smoking, but I tolerate all these in Hindus, Mahomedans and Christians, even as I expect them to tolerate my abstinence from all these although they may dislike it.

* * * *

If not during my lifetime, I know that after my death both Hindus [...]d Mussalmans will bear witness that I had never ceased to yearn after [...]mmunal peace.

—MAHATMA GANDHI.

Irrigation in Madras

The area growing rice in Madras Province was about 10,700,000 acres in 1944–45 and the yield of rice in that year was estimated at about 4,900,000 tons. The figure for rice production estimated by Sri S. Y. Krishnaswamy in his note on "Agricultural deficiencies in Madras Province" is about five million tons which nearly agrees with the above figure.

2. The population of Madras Province was about 44 millions in 1931 and 49 millions in 1941. It has been figured at about 51 millions in 1946 and about 54 millions in 1951. It has been worked out that the existing production of rice on the 1941 figures gives a ration per adult of population much below a normal ration of 1½ lb. required to maintain nutrition at the proper level. Statement in the Food statistics of India gives 0·92 lb. per capita in the 84 rationed towns in the Province. The quantity required to feed the population subsisting on rice in Madras Province is of the order of 7 million tons for the 1946 population and 7·4 million tons for the 1951 population. The average imports of rice during the years prior to 1940–41 to meet the requirements of the rice-eating population in Madras was of the order of about 500,000 tons. The above figures show that we have to make up the deficit of about 2¼ million tons of rice to provide the present population subsisting on rice with a normal ration and about 2¾ million tons for the anticipated increase in population by 1951 and about 3 million tons by about 1955. The level of production of rice has been more or less constant for the last fifteen years. The Province was probably self-sufficient about 25 years ago but since then the gap between production and consumption requirements of rice has been widening. The present gap is very great and can only be made up by imports or by cutting down the ration to a subnormal figure. This state of affairs cannot be looked upon with complacency and requires active steps to be taken to increase production. Improvements in yield by improved methods of cultivation and manuring is possible but this should be regarded as a supplemental and reserve phase of development and not the main phase. The programme of irrigation development must, therefore, aim at bringing under cultivation an area of more than 6 million acres under rice crop to brin[illegible] [illegible]uction to a level with the dem[illegible] to provide a margin over it.

3. An examination of the districtwar distribution of population and the requirements of rice for the population has shown, that after making due allowance for the share of the population subsisting on millets and foodstuffs other than rice 10 districts of the Province would be surplus districts while the others would be deficit ones. But it is not possible to make each district self-sufficient and to have schemes designed to supplement food production confined entirely to deficit districts and omit schemes in the surplus districts. The availability of water and the ground, soil, geographical and metorological features of the tracts have considerable bearing on the development of irrigation schemes. Taking the Province as a whole, except the rivers Kistna and Godavari where about 90 per cent of the waters get wasted into the sea, the other rivers are either fitful and bring in small volumes of flow or have been exploited already very fully. These factors have to be borne in mind in assessing the possibilities of development on a districtwar basis.

4. The programme for the next ten years includes (*a*) short term schemes called G.M.F. Schemes for which a subsidy is claimed from Government of India. These number about 300, with a capital outlay of about 5 crores; (*b*) middle sized middle term schemes for areas between 10,000 and 1,00,000 acres; (*c*) Major and long term schemes for over a lakh of acres. The small schemes will cover about 3·7 lakhs of acres and the middle sized ones about 4·9 lakhs of acres costing about 30 crores, giving a total of about 9 lakhs of acres on small and middle sized schemes. Under the middle sized schemes, the important schemes are Malampuzha Project (40,000 acres) and Kan[illegible] puzha Project (25,000 acres) [illegible] Vamsadhara Project (30[illegible] Vizagapatam, Upper an[illegible] nar Projects (10,500 acre[illegible] pad Project (14,800 acres) an[illegible] Project (12,500 acres). Und[illegible] major schemes we have the K[illegible] Pennar Project (3,000,000 acres [illegible] irrigating an extent of about [illegible] million acres lying in the Ku[illegible] Cuddapah, Nellore, Chittoor, Ch[illegible] put and South Arcot districts. [illegible] project is a mammoth project ex[illegible] to cost roughly 78 crores and is [illegible] investigation. The Lower Bhav[illegible] the Gandikota P[illegible]ects (207,00[illegible] [illegible]d 100,000 acr[illegible] respectively) [illegible]ion mainly of bot[illegible]

irrigated *dry* crops such as millets and cotton, on about 300,000 acres. The Tungabhadra Project is also mostly for dry irrigated crops. It is a moot point whether the millet eating population will increase in proportion to the increase in millet production, in view of the general change over to rice that is taking place. Assuming for the present purpose that this area is equivalent to about half the rice area, we may take credit for about 150,000 acres, so far as rice production is concerned. The total area of the several schemes put together (excluding Ramapadasagar and Tungabhadra) is about 4 million acres (tentative figures) over the whole Province. Even taking into account the area under Tungabhadra and Ramapadasagar Projects, there is still a deficit of over 2 million acres for 1951 requirements to be filled up. Even this calculation is not strictly correct as many of the large projects including Ramapadasagar will not be completed before 1951. A project for utilising the waters of the Kistna has therefore been included in the programme, particularly as by the time the Ramapadasagar is executed and the anticipated results achieved—probably 1961—there would be a further increase of population in need of more rice. To the widsom of the Governments of Punjab and Sind which carried out large projects long in advance of the actual need, we owe the prosperous position of those Provinces. In our own Province, to Kistna and Godavari anicut schemes planned and executed by Sir Arthur Cotton at a time when population of the Province had still not outgrown its p[illegible]pacity we owe large [illegible] in these districts. [illegible] to other projects, [illegible]re now laid and [illegible] the case of the [illegible] fo[illegible] 3·0

Again our experience in the matter of importation of food from external sources in India and abroad has not been altogether too happy. The allotments have been poor and the receipts have been poorer still. Apart from these, Government have had to pay sums amounting to crores for all grain purchased and bear the loss involved in re-sale and distribution though Government of India probably bear a share of this loss. These difficulties and losses are bound to persist until our Province is made self-sufficient in the matter of its main staple food, rice.

5. Irrigation projects take long to investigate and to execute. Measurements of river flow have to be taken for some years where these are not already available or reliable. Due to the policy of looking for a financial return on most irrigation projects, development of irrigation could not be undertaken in the past and if any scheme showed on superficial examination that it was not likely to produce the required return, no further action was taken on it. Since the advent of the new Government, attempts have been made to start investigation on many schemes. All avenues of possible developments are being explored but the feasibility of many has still to be investigated and determined. While engineering difficulties of a constructional character can be solved with modern engineering methods and research no project can be devised unless water is available in reasonable quantities. On the side of construction if quick results are to be achieved, mechanisation on much larger scale than hitherto envisaged will be necessary to put through the programme in the sh... time. What labour... in the execution of ... delaying progress can be employed but the bulk of manual labour can probably be usefully employed on reclamation of land to be made ready for cultivation. A large number of engineering personnel would also be required to implement the programme. These are only mentioned to show the magnitude of the programme and the limitations under which it will have to be worked.

6. The programme depends on the availability of technical personnel and materials, and on the policy of the Government of Madras and of Government of India in the financing of these projects and in the assistance asked for and given in various directions necessary to achieve the fruition of the several projects. Facilities given in matters affecting technical personnel, recruitment, and assistance given to procure machinery of the right and useful kind at an economic cost will be factors which would also set the pace of expenditure and progress. The greater the form of this assistance, the shorter will be the period of completion of the programme and the realisation of results which are expected to flow from it. The demands on personnel and the resources of Government, both Provincial and Central, will be indeed very great, but are not beyond the bounds of a planned economy taking into account all factors and the magnitude of the problem to be solved. If Government are to save large sums of money spent on foreign imports on the purchase of foodgrains and also avoid all expenditure in running various forms of food control and subsidy which they have to pay to maintain the prices at reasonable levels due to shortage of commodities, these projects are inevitable and the earlier necessary steps are taken to execute them, the shorter will be period within which normal conditions of life and a better condition of economy can be achieved.

7. The schemes when carried out will not only result in increased production and direct revenues but also will add substantially to the revenues of Government indirectly by sales tax and income-tax on the turnover. There are also other sources of revenue such as customs, excise, stamps, posts and telegraphs, and railways, the receipts from which will certainly go up as a result of greater prosperity in the irrigated tracts.

8. In conclusion it may be stated that of all the provinces in India with the probable exception of Bombay, Madras is the greatest deficit province in the matter of food of any in the Dominion of India. It would be an impossible position for a major province like Madras to have to subsist on an 8 oz. ration of rice, the lowest in India, and look to other provinces and to other parts of war-stricken world for their daily food. This state of chronic and continuing deficits should be remedied. There is no known way of doing it except by stepping up production from land (i) by increasing production on existing land, (ii) by bringing new land under cultivation. The former depends on the continual and adequate supply of fertilizers while the latter is calculated to ensure permanent additions to the material wealth and prosperity of the land. The need for proceeding with the Madras Irrigation Projects, big or small, in full measure solving in the best way possible all problems relating to finance and personnel with a view to making this province self-sufficient in the matter of food needs no justification.

Labour Policy

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...'s aims in regard to ... to secure to industrial ... a decent standard of living, ... work and conditions of labour ... ormity, as far as the economic ... ons in the country permit, ... with international standards, suitable machinery for the settlement of disputes between employers and workmen, protection against the economic consequence of old age, sickness and unemployment and the right of workers to form unions and to strike for the protection of their i... sts." I claim ... have gone a l... g way to m... ... and that where we ... not, we are on the way to secure to the workers these aims through legislative and other means and with the co-operation of the Central Government.

To industrialists who are perpetually complaining that the Industrial Tribunals are giving awards which they do not like, I must say that the old days of uncontrolled profits are over and that while the wages of capital should and could be reasonable, the wages of labour should no less be reasonable. ... have fought against exploitat... ... century and a half and can... ... the exploitation of one sectio...

of the people by another in this country. Our view is that all exploitation is improper and therefore any attempt to exploit labour must be put down. I do hope that employers will appreciate the position and will not be slow in adjusting themselves to the new circumstances and would endeavour to set apart a fair share of the profits for the workers.

At the same time, I must also say that workers must realise that their millennium does not lie in getting more wages or bonus or leave or any other amenities, so much as in ensuring that by increased production, they get sufficient of the goods for a given amount to make up for the well-being of themselves and the public. It is the old story of enabling the goose that laid the golden eggs to do so and not to throttle it completely, otherwise there will be no goose to lay the eggs, golden or otherwise.

Not the time for strikes

I do not want to be misunderstood as meaning that the wage structure is satisfactory or that higher wages and other emoluments should not be paid to labour. That is for the wage boards and tribunals to determine according to the conditions in each industry. What I mean is that the mere payment of higher wages will only lead to inflation so long as there are not sufficient goods on which the extra money can be spent. When every country is working to the slogan of 'produce or perish' and we in this country are striving to keep back the threat of inflation, it would be suicidal and anti-national for labour to slow down production or go on strikes. As the Prime Minister of India has said recently at Vizagapatam, this is not the time for strikes in our country. At the Industries Conference held recently in New Delhi, our Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, appealed to workers and employers to agree to a three-year truce between employers and labour. The resolution on the subject was sponsored and supported by labour leaders and employers. The truce, however, proved to be illusory and incapable of achievement, as within a few days after that, the very labour leaders who supported the motion led strikes practically all over the country.

The position in this Province

In this Province, we have found the example of the Coimbatore Mills w[illegible]hile labour enthusiastically agr[illegible] substantial increases in wage[illegible]

by the Industrial Tribunal, that Tribunal's suggestions in regard to standardization of work was opposed. For all types of work, I think that the minimum wages must be related to a *normal* quantum of work and that any extra work done by labour should be adequately rewarded on a sliding scale of wages. No employer would object to this. Labour cannot or ought not to object to this. The consumer who is frequently ignored by both sides will definitely stand to gain by this. I would, therefore, appeal to industrialists and labour to remember that in the interests of both, they should lose no opportunity to co-operate with each other, to understand each other's point of view and to accommodate each other with a view not only to benefit themselves but also the consumer which means the general public and the country at large.

It is a matter for deep regret that in spite of the best efforts of Goverment workers in thirty textile mills in Coimbatore should continue to be on strike for over two months. Two mills in Salem, one in Tiruchengode, one in Trichinopoly and one in Gudiyattam have also been on strike. This has meant a loss of about 34,000 bales of yarn and about 34 lakhs of yards of cloth to the consumer and a loss of wages of about Rs. 50 lakhs to the workers. The handloom weaver and the consumer have consequently been suffering.

There are in this Province about 80 spinning and weaving mills. That means that, as only 35 mills are on strike, the majority of the mills are still working. Why are they still working? It is because some of these mills have adopted the interim standardization scheme and the rest have work-loads approximating to or i[illegible] excess of that prescribed in the sche[illegible] The labour leaders of these [illegible] not complained agains[illegible] scheme. After the [illegible] scheme was published [illegible] tion, one mill in Coimbato[illegible] working the interim scheme. [illegible] Coimbatore mill gave effec[illegible] scheme one forenoon, but had [illegible] it up as the workers were persu[illegible] by labour leaders to abandon it in the afternoon. Obviously, therefore, it is difficult for the layman to understand why labour leaders complain that the work-load is excessive. The real position is this. Before April 1947, the lowest wage paid to a worker in a mill used to be as [illegible] as Rs. 6 per mensem. [illegible] Coimbatore, for instance, [illegible] [illegible]n was generally Rs[illegible]

But, in the spinning section, adolescents were employed to do half or two-thirds of the work of grown-up people and were called half-sider or three-fourths sider. They were paid correspondingly lower wages. The Industrial Tribunal fixed the minimum wages at Rs. 26 per mensem besides full dearness allowance. That meant that a half-sider would have to be paid Rs. 26 per mensem besides dearness allowance. The mill-owners would not naturally pay full wages for half the work. So, the Tribunal suggested the constitution of a Standardization Committee to rectify such anomalies. A committee was constituted and it gave an interim scheme and a final scheme.

The task before Government

We are now concerned only with the interim scheme as the final scheme is deferred. That some surplus personnel exists is admitted by the labour leaders themselves. The interim scheme involves the retrenchment of some work people consisting of wastepickers (old men and women and juveniles), carpenters, masons and maistris and other unskilled workers. We have arranged that the old people should be sent out with a gratuity. They cannot do hard work and their employment is uneconomical. In competitive industries, expenditure on such wasteful items would kill the industries. The juveniles can secure employment after they come of age. The carpenters, masons and mechanics will be found jobs elsewhere. The textile workers will be absorbed in extra shifts. The cry of unemployment is, therefore, only misleading slogan meant to put thinking people off the track. I trust that labour will at least now respond to the [illegible] Prime Minister and our [illegible] themselves for duty [illegible]-afford to suffer loss [illegible] longer.

[illegible]nt are concerned [illegible]

From India's Capital

Drive to make Public Nutrition-minded

"Scientists have carried out wide researches in recent years in the fields of nutrition. Their knowledge is at our disposal and it is up to us to take full advantage of it. Food is a bodily necessity. How, when and what to eat is a science which none of us may ignore. If we disobey the laws of life in this regard we do so at our peril. I do not suppose there is anyone here who has not suffered because of errors in diet! And yet man continues to commit those errors partly because the conquest of the palate is one of the hardest victories to achieve—food that is tasty is generally not the food that is best from the point of view of health—and largely because of our ignorance of food values" said Rajkumari Amritkaur, India's Health Minister, inaugurating a Nutrition Exhibition in New Delhi on 2nd April 1948.

* * *

Vegetable Conference

The two day session of the Fifth Vegetable Seeds Conference called by Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Agriculture and Food Minister to the Government of India, concluded after adopting several resolutions. Among them are the following :—

(1) That the Government of India should chalk out a long-term policy which will fully take into account and reconcile the larger interests of the country with those of [illegible] and with the neces[illegible] foreign markets est[illegible] last few years ;

(2) That [illegible] ca[illegible]

home-grown flower and vegetable seeds be permitted ; and

(5) That since the Government's policy is to make India self-sufficient in vegetable seeds, no imports of vegetable seeds except mother seeds of vegetables and flowers be permitted. The imports of these latter should be allowed both from dollar and non-dollar areas.

* * *

Labour Ministry's Training Schemes

Four types of training institutions are run by the Labour Ministry. The two major ones are Technical Training Centres and Vocational Training Centres. The minor ones are for the disabled ex-servicemen and for ex-servicewomen. In addition there is a scheme for apprenticeship training. The total number of training centres is 274 at prsent, including centres for apprenticeship course.

The technical training scheme was initiated during the war to meet the demands made by the defence forces and war industries for technicians. With a view to the resettlement of demobilized soldiers and discharged war workers, it was decided to retain the technical training scheme and adapt it to postwar requirements. Vast plans of development had been drawn up for the post-war period and the country's need for technicians remained as great as ever. The technical training centres were, therefore, expanded to train ex-servicemen. The trades were selected with an eye on employment opportunities and the needs of industries. The [illegible]f an Advisory Committee [illegible]presentatives of Govern[illegible]rs and workers and other [illegible]h reported in 1945, were [illegible]ted in the scheme.

[illegible]y 75 technical training centres [illegible] total capacity of 9,366 exist at [illegible] in the various provinces of India. Training is given in nearly 50 building and engineering trades up to grade II. The total number of trainees are at present 1,338 in grade II and 3,798 in grade III. The number of trainees in the main trades are : mechanics (general) 1,233, carpentry 481, mechanics (motor) 3[illegible] [illegible]ectricians 349 [illegible]nd coppersmith 242, cabi[illegible] turners 221, blacksmiths 225, bricklaying 178 and engine drivers (internal combustion) 174.

On passing the Trade Test, trainees are registered with the Exchanges for placing in employment. Special efforts are undertaken to overcome difficulties in placing them.

Under the vocational scheme, training in nearly a hundred different occupations connected with agriculture, cottage industries and commercial occupations is imparted. The object of this scheme is to equip men for independent trades which require skill, but little capital outlay.

There are at present 107 training centres with a capacity of 4,239. The total number of trainees at present is 2,816. According to trades there are : hand-weaving of cotton, art-silk and woollen fabrics 412 trainees ; knitting, carpet-weaving, bleaching, dyeing, newar, etc., 313 ; cutting and tailoring 380 ; Typing and stenography 303 ; teaching 239 ; agriculture 341 ; metal-ware, utensils and metal toys 48, wood ware, wood-carving, fret work and toys 106 ; basketry 71 and leather-work, footwear and leather goods 113 and so on. There are also facilities for training in brushware, button manufacture, earthenware, glass-bangles, soap-making, manufacture of cosmetics, inks and shoe polishes, printing, lithography, book-binding, proof-reading, photography, cinematography, confectionery, etc.

Disabled ex-servicemen are provided training in three centres in India, in Aundh (near Poona), Jalahalli (in Mysore) and Meerut. Their total capacity is over 1,500 and 964 disabled ex-servicemen are now actually under training. They are given training in suitable selected occupations and are helped to find employment after training.

Disabled ex-servicemen are also given awards in cash to set up business independently as skilled tradesmen and artisans. A sum of Rs. 2,50,000 was placed at the disposal of the Government of India for this purpose by the Central Joint War Committee of the Indian Red Cross and St. John's War Organization. So far nearly Rupees 25,000 has been spent in awards to about 150 persons.

Training centres for ex-servicewomen total 11 at present, including private institutions which have been pressed into service for training them. Laterly the centres have been utilized for training refugee women also. The number [illegible]x-servicewomen under training u[illegible] [illegible]tly was 640 and of refugee wom[illegible]

It is expected that the scheme will be converted shortly into one of training refugee girls and women from Western Pakistan. It is proposed to give them training in six principal trades, viz., spinning and weaving, calico printing, tailoring and dress-making, stenography, clerical and commercial work and typing. Other trades will be added as required. Three hundred seats have now been thrown open for refugee women and girls.

A Technical and Vocational Training Scheme for the benefit of the refugees has been sanctioned and is now in operation. Three thousand seven hundred and seventy-two seats have already been sanctioned for this purpose. Further extension of these facilities is under active contemplation so as to raise the training capacity, including seats provided under the Apprenticeship Training Scheme, to 10,500 seats.

To provide practical training in factories and industrial workshops, an apprenticeship training scheme has now been evolved. The duration of this training would normally be 12 months. Training fees up to a maximum of Rs. 15 a month are also sanctioned in the case of specialized industries. Trainees who have passed grade II test in the technical training centres are specially selected as also suitable men from the vocational training centres. At present there are about 602 trainees undergoing apprenticeship in 78 industrial establishments.

A Central Training Scheme for Instructors has recently been opened in Bilaspur (C.P.). This has been done with a view to providing efficient Instructors for the various training centre of the Labour Ministry. The Bilaspur Centre is a combined Technical and Vocational Training Centre with a capacity of 200.

All trainees are provided with a number of facilities such as stipends, free board and lodging, workshop clothing and to and fro fares.

* * *

Central Government and Cottage Industries

The Cottage Industries Exhibition in New Delhi opened recently by His Excellency Lord Mountbatten, marks an important stage in the production campaign launched in India by the Government and the people. The Exhibition includes several hundred categories of goods representing the ...ntribution of the various Indian ... inces and States besides that of ... and Nepal.

The Central Government's interest in small-scale and cottage industries dates from wartime, when arrangements were made by the Central Government to order goods for war requirements from small-scale and cottage industries through Provincial Co-operative Departments, while the Directors of Supplies were instructed to provide raw material, finance, technical guidance and general supervision to enable the industries to execute the orders.

Among other cottage industries, which were generally classified according to their respective raw material requirements the most important are the textiles, brass, copper and aluminium-ware, furniture-making, toy-making, wood-carving, leather industries, tile-making, ceramics, bangle-making paper-making, etc. Besides these, there are small-scale industries, which are (*a*) either auxiliary to large-scale industries or (*b*) engaged in providing repair services and small engineering workshops or (*c*) are engaged in the manufacture of finished goods such as cutlery, hosiery, printing press, etc. The Industrial Panels appointed by the Ministry of Industry and Supply have reported whether and to what extent the various industries with which they are concerned should be developed, as in Japan, on cottage industry basis.

The problems confronting these industries relate mainly to (i) provision of raw materials (ii) technique of manufacture, (iii) finance, (iv) marketing and commercial intelligence and (v) competition against goods produced by other methods, whether imported or locally produced. These and other problems can be solved, according to a recommendation of the Asian Conference of the Indian Labour Organization by organizing these industries specially on co-operative and federated lines, so that small and autonomous undertakings can benefit from the fin... cial, technical and commerc... tages normally enjoyed b... takings in a concentrat...

The Industries Conf... view that while the size an... these industries made it un... that their proper developmen... remain the responsibility of Pro... and State Governments, the Ce... Government should investigate how far and in what manner these industries could be co-ordinated and integrated with large-scale industries. As the healthy expansion of cottage industries depends on the provision of raw material, technical advice and organized marketing of ... produce, the Central ...vernment was asked to est... India Cottage Indu...

A special Committee appointed by the Conference, whose recommendations have now been published, suggests that this Board may be developed on lines similar to those of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and that it might be given a substantial sum by the Central Government to utilize for its own work and to distribute among the Provinces.

It is also recommended that Central Emporiums of cottage industries goods must be set up in all Provincial headquarters and in foreign countries for purposes of exhibition and marketing. The Government of India may also, it was suggested, send a special mission abroad, particularly to such countries as Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Germany and Japan, where they can study the working and organization of cottage industries and from where they can secure experts for employment in India for limited periods.

Among other recommendations made by the Committee may be mentioned an important one which describes the general objective of the campaign for cottage industries in India. For according to that recommendation, so far as the basic needs of food and clothing are concerned, it should be the aim in India to attain self-sufficiency primarily through the development of cottage industries.

In this connexion the Prime Minister's recent statement at the twenty-first session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in New Delhi is significant, as it reveals the new impetus that cottage industries may receive at present. For referring to the uncertain international situa... ti... consequent uncertainty of ...ital goods from abroad, ...dicated that in the ... of the most import... the crisis was the ...ent ... cottage

fortunate than yourselves. They now live in miserable hovels, ill-clad, under-nourished and illiterate and the Government's aim is to ensure that they shall be able to earn enough to enable them to live in decent, modern, hygienic houses and cottages, to be adequately dressed, well-nourished, in good health and educated. It is up to the Government of India so to replan the economy of India that this can come about and that there shall be enough houses, cloth, food, doctors, nurses and teachers to meet the demands that the new policy will produce.

It is clear that pioneers are required to spread the new policy among the masses, and those pioneers can only come from the fortunate few whose privilege it is to be in the great universities, colleges and schools of India. His Excellency then stressed the various ways in which women can help and emphasised the importance of social service.

* * *

Development of Power Alcohol Industry

While moving in the Indian Parliament that the Bill to provide for the development of power alcohol industry be taken into consideration, the Hon'ble Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee, Minister for Industry and Supply, said :

"The object of this Bill is to develop the production of power alcohol and also to take power in the hands of the Central Government to direct the use of power alcohol as motive power. The House will recall that the position of petrol in this country is indeed critical, and any step that Government may take to ease the situation will be doing something in the undoubted national interest. At pr... sume about 180 m... motor fuel per yea... gallons of aviatio... to this we consum... of k...

At present we have eleven distilleries in India. Ten are situated in U.P. and one in Mysore. Three are now under construction in Bihar. The power alcohol which is now being produced cannot be used because there is no law compelling the use of such power alcohol with petrol, so that although U.P. produces more than it can possibly consume or even if Bihar may produce more than it can consume, unless there is some law compelling the use of power alcohol this production will practically remain fruitless. The object of this Bill is to secure the compulsory use of power alcohol to the extent of 25 per cent. That is the figure which experts have certified that we can safely and successfully use.

If our development schemes go ahead properly, if the sugar production reaches the target that we have laid down, then in the course of the next four or five years we expect to get sufficient power alcohol to give us relief in the manner that I have indicated.

The Government of India has also under its consideration a big scheme for the manufacture of synthetic oil from coal.

* * *

Industrial Policy of the Centre

The Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, inaugurating the annual session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, said that broadly speaking industries should be divided into three categories —those which were to be nationalised immediately, those which should be nationalised in the future in gradual stages and those which should be left for private enterprise. At the same time, he reiterated his opinion that whatever ...urces and energy the Government ...ould be first utilised for ...heir various projects and ...n acquiring industries ...hed.

* * *

...ization of Medical Service in India

...f, as is envisaged, the State should make itself responsible for a well-developed health service serving all sections of the community throughout the country it seems natural to conclude that, eventually, an independent medical profession will hardly have a chance to ...rvive," said ...raj N. Mehta, S...retary, Min... ...and Director-General Health Services, Government of India, in his inaugural address delivered at the Second Gujarat and Kathiawar Medical Conference held in Rajkot on March 27, 1948. Dr. Mehta added that a socialised medical service will have many advantages including the provision of equal attention to the rich and the poor alike and the extension of health services to sparsely populated regions which prove unattractive to private practitioners.

* * *

Agricultural Central Institute

"If we are to make our agricultural masses healthier and happier, we should aim at having one huge central institute," said Shri Jairamdas Daulatram, Minister for Agriculture and Food, while performing the opening ceremony of the conversazione held at the Linlithgow Library of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa Institute, recently. About 25 members of the Constituent Assembly were present.

He said that they were at present merely scratching the surface in regard to agricultural progress of 35 crores of the Indian people by having one central agricultural institute where about 100 persons were trained every year.

The Food Minister emphasised the need of dealing with the research institute in a constructive manner so that it could fulfil the needs of the masses. He said that it was necessary to assess the value of the research institute in relation to India's future development of agriculture. He assured them that he would see that the institute developed quickly and that he would seek the co-operation of Parliament and the people to this end.

* * *

Grants for improving Technical Institutions

The Government of India have accepted in principle the recommendations of the All-India Council for Technical Education suggesting the sanction of grants amounting to about Rs. 1·5 crores on capital expenditure and Rs. 30 lakhs on recurring expenditure to some of the important higher techinical institutions in the country, with a view to their improvement and expansion. The All-India Council for Technical Education which met in Delhi last November had recommended that these grants be spread over a ...d varying from three to five years ...ning with the financial ye...

In Other Provinces

Model Farms in Bombay

A proposal to open four model farms for the development of sericulture industry at Bellad Bagewadi and Arbhavi in the Belgaum district and Kallapur and Hirekerur in the Dharwar district, has been approved by the Government of Bombay.

* * *

Leprosy Relief Association in West Bengal

The Government of West Bengal have enhanced the original grant of Rs. 7,500 to the Bengal Branch of the British Leprosy Relief Association for leprosy work in West Bengal to Rs. 10,000 during the current financial year.

* * *

Social Welfare Centres in Bombay

The Hon. Commissioner for Recreation and Amenities toured Surat and Bulsar during the week end with a view to exploring the possibilities of starting Social Welfare Centres in those areas. Suitable places in labour localities were selected for opening such centres. The work of preparing will be taken in hand very shortly and it is expected that the Centres will function within another month.

The Commissioner is keen on starting Social Welfare Centres as soon as possible in such places where there are readymade facilities like a playground and a structure, even if the structure may not be the exact ideal which this Department has set before itself. It is expected that a model centre will be built in Bombay shortly so that it may be followed by those to be set up in the districts.

* * *

Industrial Development in Orissa

The Government of Orissa are in communication with the Government of India for the establishment of an iron and steel factory in Orissa. Of the other units allotted to Orissa, the Government have allotted two cotton mills and one oil mill to pri[illegible] mpanies and construction is [illegible] head. A sugar mill has been [illegible] to the Maharaja of Parlakimedi and there also construction is going on. The Government are also encouraging cottage industries under the Bihar and Orissa State Aid to Industries Act. The Government of Orissa are also contemplating the starting of some institution like the Industrial Finance Corporation to help finance industries.

* * *

Physical Training for Women in U.P.

Efforts are being made by the women's sub-committee of the city Congress committee to start physical training for women in the Mahila Asram near Sarsaiyya Ghat. A grant of Rs. 1,000 a month has been provided for the purpose by the U.P. Physical Culture Council.

Women between the ages of 15 and 30 are eligible for admission in the one month training course to commence shortly at the camp. Applications for admission should be addressed to Mrs. Tarawati Agrawal, convener of the women's sub-committee of the City Congress.

* * *

Central Province's Social Education Scheme

The Government of the Central Provinces and Berar in pursuance of their social education scheme propose to hold social education camps in certain selected villages in the Province. Among other aims, the social education scheme will acquaint the people with the ever-changing curre[illegible] in social, economic and poli[illegible] inspire them to take [illegible] in the affairs of the St[illegible] gramme of developmen[illegible] problems of social reco[illegible] to combat anti-social activitie[illegible]

* * *

Co-operative Farming in West Punjab

The West Punjab Government have decided to introduce co-operative farming in all the "Crown Lands" in the Thal area.

On completion of the Thal development project [illegible]ut two million acres [illegible] land will [illegible] brought unde[illegible] [illegible]gh. A considerab[illegible] Thal area is Crown land where a number of families will be grouped together to form co-operative societies. This practice will facilitate the use of modern agricultural implements and go a long way in ensuring proper planning of crop cultivation.

* * *

Preserving Cow as Economic Unit in U.P.

The U.P. Government's policy regarding the prohibition of cow slaughter has been outlined by them in an official statement.

The Government say : "It may be recalled that even before the advent of the popular Government in the Province, the slaughter of cows and even of some specified animals was prohibited under the Defence of India Act to prevent further deterioration of live-stock in the country during the war."

After observing that the live-stock position and especially milk supply has greatly deteriorated, the Government go on to say : "The preservation of the cow, which represents the agricultural wealth of the country has become an economic question of primary importance."

* * *

Mass Literacy Work in Bihar

The Governor of Bihar has appointed the Hon'ble Acharya Badrinath Verma, M.L.A., Minister of Education and Information as Chairman of the executive committee appointed to carry on the organization and supervision of Mass Literary Work in the Province.

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[illegible]tions in C.P.

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areas. It is therefore necessary to organize the ploughing work in big blocks of land in three or four continuous villages which can offer about a thousand acres for ploughing.

* * *

Labour Co-operative Societies in Bombay

In pursuance of its policy of progressive elimination wherever possible of the middleman and giving preference to co-operative organizations of producers and consumers, the Government of Bombay has issued instructions to all Public Works Department Officers that for the carrying out of minor works, i.e., those costing up to Rs. 20,000, such Labour-Co-operative Societies as are approved by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Director of Agricultural Marketing and Rural Finance or the Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies, should be given a trial and that works which are within their capacity to execute should be entrusted to them at the estimated rates and under the supervision of the Public Works Department, without calling for tenders.

The Government have also directed that in the event of such societies requiring technical help and supervision, such help should be given by the Public Works Department officers concerned, free of charge.

* * *

Stimulus to Public Spirit in Bombay

With a view to encouraging the spirit of public servic... the villagers and other... public, the Governr... directed that a ... may be named...

Khadi self-sufficiency work in this Province and the training of the workers in spinning, weaving and carving at these centres.

The intention underlying the scheme is that the self-sufficiency schemes should be worked for a definite period in order to achieve some concrete results. The 80 centres will be managed by the institutions approved by the Village Industries Committee. The work of spinning will be chiefly undertaken in the areas where very poor spinners are working at present. As the centres are situated in the interior, these spinners cannot secure sufficient labour for their maintenance. The scheme will, therefore, not only increase their earnings but will achieve also the aims of self-sufficiency and self-help in meeting the requirements of clothing in the villages.

* * *

Music Education in Bombay

In order to suvey the whole field of music education and make recommendations, the Government of Bombay have appointed a committee.

* * *

Assistance to Bombay Agriculturists

In order that the agriculturists may be able to obtain their requirements of cement for the construction and repair of wells, fabrication of cement pipes, engine foundations, etc., in connection with the "Grow More Food" Campaign, as quickly and easily as possible, the Assistant Housing Commissioner (Materials), has made arrangements to distribute cement to the Taluka distributing agencies working in the Iron Supply Scheme, under the supervision of the District ...ural Development Boards.

* * *

...ngal Scholarships

...rnment of West Bengal ...ecided to award six scholar- ...o candidates from West Bengal ...aining in U.K. for entry into ...rmanent Commissioned Cadre of ...yal Indian Navy. The scholar- ...re intended to cover the deficit ... 116 towards the cost of training ...g to the financial circumstances ...adet.

* * *

...operati... in U.P.

...ed Provin... es Governm... ...society scheme e...

Development Minister) is making satisfactory headway.

Since April 1947, over 10,000 multi-purpose co-operatives have been organized in 900 development blocks with the Government seed stores as the production nuclei covering 14,000 villages. All the development activities of the Departments of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry are concentrated in these blocks—each having 10 to 15 villages round about the seed store.

* * *

New Village Libraries in Bombay

The Government of Bombay have approved the plan of opening 500 village libraries within a five-year period at a total cost of Rs. 2,59,500.

Every village in Bombay Province with a population of 1,000 to 5,000 and a full-grade primary school will have a library at the rate of 100 libraries each year. The libraries will be placed in charge of the Headmaster of the village school who would be paid an extra allowance.

* * *

Cottage Industries in Orissa

The Government are taking all possible steps to encourage cottage industries. The province is famous for its cottage industries, specially the horn works of Parlakimedi and the feligree works of Cuttack. Besides these, cotton and silk-weaving and brass and bell-metal works again are noteworthy. An industrial survey is proposed and it would extend to cottage industries also. The Government are extending their present industrial schools. It is also proposed to have a big technological institute at Cuttack. The object of these schools is to turn out expert workmen who would be able to produce quality goods on a full-time professional basis. But, in order to encourage the villagers to spend their time usefully, craft schools are being established, where instruction will be given in utilization of raw materials available in the villages. In order to organize the weavers a Handloom marketing organization has been started recently. The Government propose to start a Khadi organization ...th a three-fold object of encouraging ...ton cultivation, training spi...s ...weavers and supplying impro... ...ents in spinning, and organiz... ...eting of Khadi.

Rubies and Emeralds

Rajaji's Advice

Speaking at the social function organized by the Dawoodi Bohra Merchants' Association recently, His Excellency Sri C. Rajagopalachari referred among other things to Mahatmaji's death and said that it was in the peoples power to keep Mahatmaji alive if they wanted to. By remembering him in the true sense, viz., remembering his spirit, his life, his activities and by following his advice we could keep his memory alive. Referring to the Association, His Excellency said that it was wrong to think that communal organizations were always bad. Each group and community had certain virtues and it was all to the good if by forming separate associations those virtues were conserved. What was wrong and undesirable was that such bodies should devote their energy in spreading the doctrine of separatism and hatred.

His Excellency went on to say that he was very pleased that an Association of merchants was still under the active guidance of religion and did not think religion irrelevant to the commercial world. It was possible, he said, for trade and commerce to serve society provided God was kept in their mind and trade and commerce conducted in the presence of God unforgotten. India from time immemorial welcomed people of diverse faiths and because in the olden days religion was more intensely believed than now, they did not quarrel with one another. Religion was a reality with people unlike in the present day. They did not therefore waste their energies quarrelling with one another, We could even now, being the inheritors of that tradition of tolerance and active goodwill, revive those virtues of tolerance and love and substitute for hatred, suspicion and distrust positive goodwill and active love.

Negative peace, His Excellency said, was not enough. We should do more. We should actively each one of us try to understand one another, abstain from daily analysis and emphasis of wrongs done and set examples in our own lives of love and goodwill.

* * *

U.P. Development Minister on Self-help

' Self-help is the best help and God helps those who help themselves. The villagers should do everything by themselves and usher in a new era of prosperity by adopting the methods of cultivation, observed the Hon. Pt. Kesho Deo Malaviya, Development Minister, recently. Pt. Malaviya advised the audience to produce large quantities of grain so that the U.P. might make up the deficit not only of U.P. but of the whole of India. He congratulated the people of the village on their efforts to clean and keep the roads in order and the entire village neat and tidy.

* * *

"Justice without Distinction": Advice to Police in West Bengal

Addressing a Parade of the Armed Police in West Bengal, Dr. Roy, Premier, *inter alia* said "In the battle of life they must remember that they should instil that spirit among their countrymen and by their conduct set an example to all who came in contact with them. He hoped that they should not only protect their country but maintain the glory of their country as well.

Sri K. S. Roy, Home Minister, addressing the force, stressed the need for discipline. He added, "Don't make any distinction between caste, creed and colour, don't make any distinction between one people and another. You shall dispense justice in such a manner that the people could feel and live in happiness and peace in their homes." He knew that if they would do their duty faithfully and loyally, he was sure that they would receive their support.

Clippings from Gandhiji's W[illegible]

Mahatmaji's Views o[illegible]

NOTE.—*The first article in this series was published in the "Ma[illegible] article is the second and will be followed by others. The intention is [illegible] necessary in the larger interests of the country that every one should endeav[illegible]*

Socialism was not born with the discovery of the misuse of capital by capitalists. As I have contended, socialism, even communism, is explicit in the first verse of Ishopanishad. What is true is that when some reformers lost faith in the method of conversion, the technique of what is known as scientific socialism was born. I am engaged in solving the sa[illegible] [illegible]m that faces scientific so[illegible] [illegible]. It is true, however, tha[illegible] [illegible]proach is always and only [illegible]

unadulterated non-violence. [illegible] fail. If it dies, it will be becau[illegible] ignorance of the technique [illegible] violence. I may be a bad ex[illegible] of the doctrine in which my [illegible] daily increasing. The A.I.S[illegible] the A.I.V.I.A. are orga[illegible] through which the techniqu[illegible] violence is being tested on a[illegible] scale. They a[illegible] special [illegible] [illegible]dies created [illegible] [illegible]ne Co[illegible] [illegible]se of ena[illegible]ling me[illegible] [illegible]eriments with[illegible]

people is true. But the fault is not in the teaching. It is in us who have not lived up to it. I have no doubt that we can make as good an approach to it as is possible for any nation, not excluding Russia, and that without violence. The most effective substitute for violent dispossession is the wheel with all its implications. Land and all property is his who will work for it. Unfortunately the workers are or have been kept ignorant of this simple fact.

I have claimed that I was a socialist long before those I know in India had avowed their creed. But my socialism was natural to me and not adopted from any books. It came out of my unshakable belief in non-violence. No man can be actively non-violent and not rise against social injustice, no matter where it occurred. Unfortunately western socialists have, so far as I know, believed in the necessity of violence for enforcing socialist doctrines.

I have always held that social justice, even to the least and the lowest is impossible of attainment by force. I have further believed that it is possible by proper training of the lowliest by non-violent means to secure redress of the wrongs suffered by them. That means is non-violent non-co-operation. At times non-co-operation becomes as much as duty as co-operation. No one is bound to co-operate in one's own undoing or slavery. Freedom received through the effort of others, however benevolent, cannot be retained when such effort is withdrawn. In other words, such freedom is not real freedom. But the lowliest can feel its glow as soon as they learn the art of attaining it through non-violent non-co-operation ... m
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co-operation can se
never can, and th
version of the wro

have never given non-violence the trial it has deserved. The marvel is that we have attained so much even with our mixed non-violence.

No man should have more land than he needs for dignified sustenance. Who can dispute the fact that the grinding poverty of the masses is due to their having no land that they can call their own? . . . But it must be realised that the reform cannot be rushed, if it is to be brought about by non-violent means, it can only be done by education both of "haves" and "have-nots."

Who is a Socialist?

Socialism is a beautiful word and so far as I am aware in socialism all the members of society are equal—none low, none high. In the individual body, the head is not high because it is the top of the body, nor are the soles of the feet low because they touch the earth. Even as members of the individual body are equal, so are the members of society. This is socialism.

In it the prince and the peasant, the wealthy and the poor, the employer and employee, are all on the same level. In terms of religion there is no duality in socialism. It is all unity. Looking at society all the world over there is nothing but duality or plurality. Unity is conspicuous by its absence. This man is high, that one is low, that is a Hindu, that a Muslim, third a Christian, fourth a Parsi, fifth a Sikh, sixth a Jew. Even among these there are sub-divisions. In the unity of my conception there is perfect unity in the plurality of designs.

In order to reach this state we may not look on things philosophically and say that we need not make a move until all are converted to socialism. Without changing our life we may
o on giving addresses, forming
d hawk-like seize the game
s our way. This is no
more we treat it as
zed, the further it must
s.
sm begins with the first con-
here is one such, you can add
the one and the first zero will
r ten and every addition will
or ten times the previous
If, however, the beginner is
other words, no one makes
ning, multiplicity of zeros
produce zero value. Time
occupied in writing zeros
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uires crystal-like m

to achieve it. Impure means result in an impure end. Hence the prince and the peasant will not be equalised by cutting off the prince's head, nor can the process of cutting off equalize the employer and the employed. One cannot reach truth by untruthfulness. Truthful conduct alone can reach truth. Are not non-violence and truth twins? The answer is an emphatic "no". Non-violence is embedded in truth and *vice versa*. Hence has it been said that they are faces of the same coin. Either is inseparable from the other. Read the coin either way. The spelling of words will be different. The value is the same. This blessed state is unattainable without perfect purity. Harbour impurity of mind or body and you have untruth and violence in you.

Therefore, only truthful, non-violent and pure-hearted socialists will be able to establish a socialistic society in India and the world. To my knowledge there is no country in the world which is purely socialistic. Without the means described above the existence of such a society is impossible.

Communism

Communism of the Russian type, that is Communism which is imposed on a people, would be repugnant to India. If Communism came without violence, it would be welcome. For then no property would be held by anybody except on behalf of the people and for the people. A millionaire may have his millions, but he will hold them for the people. The State could take charge of them, whenever they would need them for the common cause.

What does Communism mean in the last analysis? It means a classless society—an ideal that is worth striving for. Only I part company with it when force is called to aid for achieving

his industrious farmer is doing his bit ... ance of the Grow More Food campaig...

it. We all are born equal, but we have all these centuries resisted the will of God. The idea of inequality, of "high and low" is an evil, but I do not believe in eradicating evil from the human breast at the point of the bayonet. The human breast does not lend itself to that means.

Books and Publications

"ASPECTS OF EDUCATION." *By* B. G. KHER, *Premier and Minister for Education of the Bombay Government. Published by the Directorate of Publicity, Government of Bombay.*

This is a selection of speeches and addresses delivered by the Premier of Bombay at various places in India during 1947 on the different aspects of education. The book runs to 46 pages and deals with 8 subjects from "Challenge to Democracy" to "On Flower and Fruit Shows." The book covers some of the most vital aspects of modern education and stresses several salient points.

—T.K.G.

"ELEMENTS OF VILLAGE ADMINISTRATION AND LAW." *By R. K. P. Published by All-India Spinners' Association, Sevagram, Wardha. Price Re.* 1.

This book is written with the idea of giving the village worker the legal information required by him in the discharge of his work. The author has given a bird's eye view of the present-day village administration and legal problems involved in its day-to-day management. The accounts given in this book refer particularly to C.P. and Berar, but with minor modifications also hold good for villages in other parts of India as well. It is to be regretted that a large section of the so-called educated men in the community does not know even the rudiments of civics. It is up to our social workers to educate the villager on his rights as well as responsibilities. In that respect this book will serve as a useful guide.

—M.A.K.

"INDUSTRIAL POLICY OF INDIA." *By* PROFESSOR R. V. RAO, M.A., B.T., *Professor of Economics, Post-graduate department, Nizam's College, Hyderabad (Deccan). Published by N. R. Agarwal & Co., M.K. Garden, Agra. Price Rs.* 1–8–0.

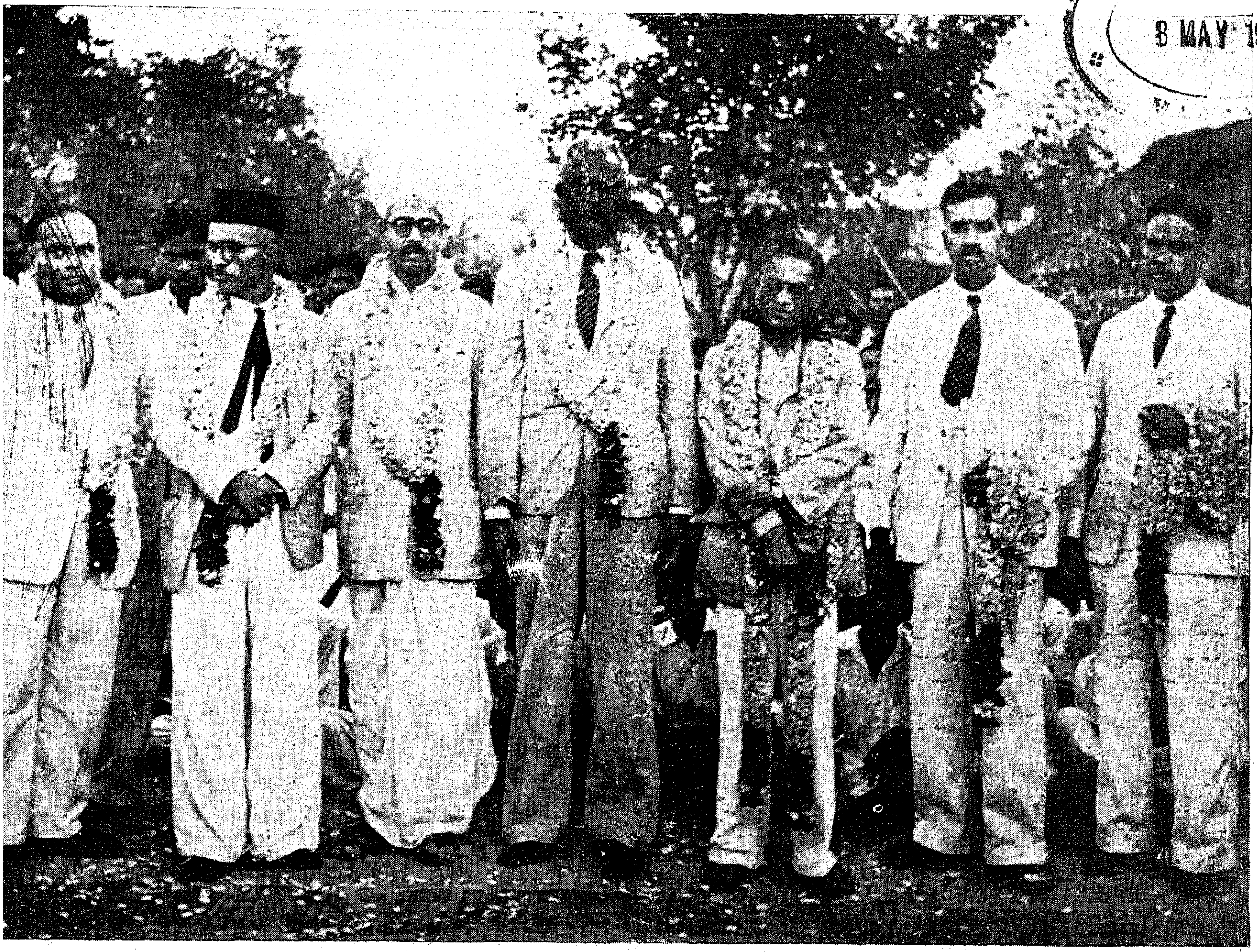
A perusal of this book will not only help the readers towards an understanding of the economic problems like tariffs, foreign capital, labour unrest and location of industries, which the author sets as the modest object of his brochure, but also stimulate their interest in the study of these problems further. India was till recently under the yoke of foreign rule which strangled her economic and industrial development. Now a plan for the industrial and economic development of India is on the anvil. Professor Rao's brochure contains valuable suggestions regarding tariff policy and labour policy which merit incorporation in the Governmental policies. Besides, the suggestion for the encouragement of cottage industries in a country like ours where there is plenty of man-power and paucity of capital deserves careful consideration of the Government. This brochure will undoubted[illegible] prove a valuable possession [illegible] students of industrial [illegible] problems.

"20th CENTURY URDU LITERATURE." *By* PROFESSOR MOHAMMAD SADIQ. *Published by Padma Publications, Ltd., Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay. Price Rs.* 2–8–0

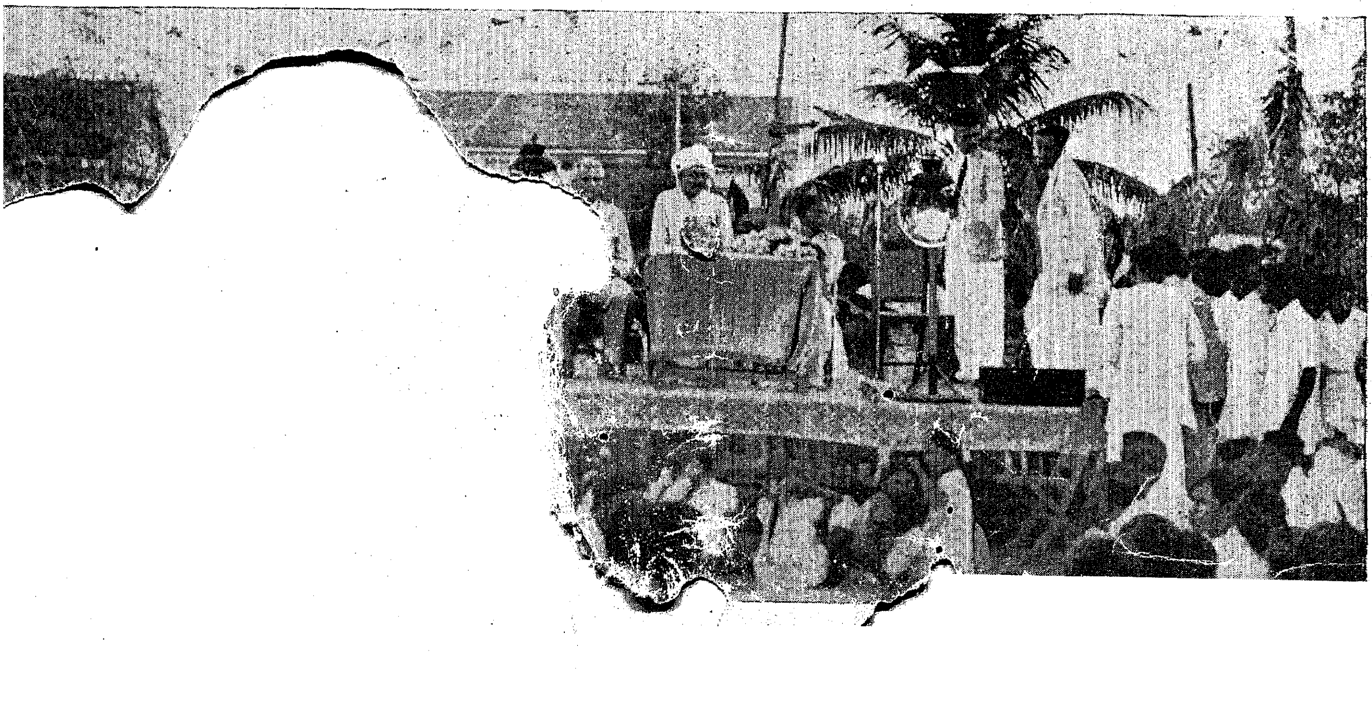
This small book is a mine of information about the development and history of the Urdu Literature in the 20th century. There is a good deal of information about the chronology of the Urdu Literature and research is still in full swing, but the necessity of bringing out a much abridged and useful review of the growth of the Urdu Literature in the modern era which would correspond with the rapid changes in the times was keenly felt. This book attempts to satisfy that demand to a certain extent. The author's remarks on the literary works and their utility value are healthy and agreeable. The picture of the influence of the Aligarh Movement over the public mind in general and on Urdu Literature in particular, has been clearly presented. The biographies of the poets, if they were to be called so, are informative and give the reader an idea of their contributions to Urdu Literature. The cardinal feature of the biographies of the selected poets like Akbar, Hali, Iqbal, etc., is the influence that the writings and messages of these poets exercised over the public mind and which had succeeded in moulding the political, social and religious ideas and outlook of the 20th century Indian Muslims in particular. The author deals with nationalism and Pan-Islamism and favours the former. Within the compass of this small book, the author has tried to deal with every aspect of Urdu Literature ; hence he is brief in his treatment of the [illegible]er review, and thus has [illegible]justice to every aspect [illegible] The language of the [illegible]he get-up is good [illegible]id. The book is

PROHIBITION PREPARES FOR FURTHER CONQUESTS

8 MAY 1948



Prohibition campaign was inaugurated in Madras City recently. The photo shows the Hon'ble Minister for Prohibition, Mr. V. N. Kudva, I.C.S., and others.



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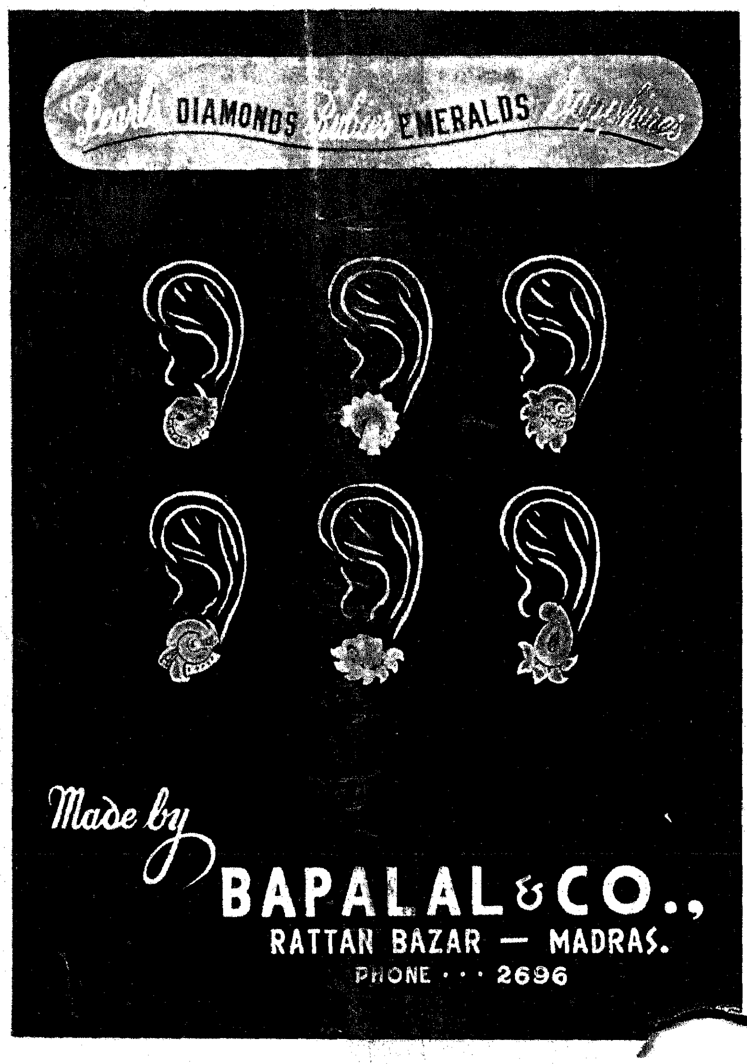

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